

Sizzling 'sambista' at the 24th Street fair

see
page 11

Jacque Barnes of the
Batucaje Brazilian Dance Co.

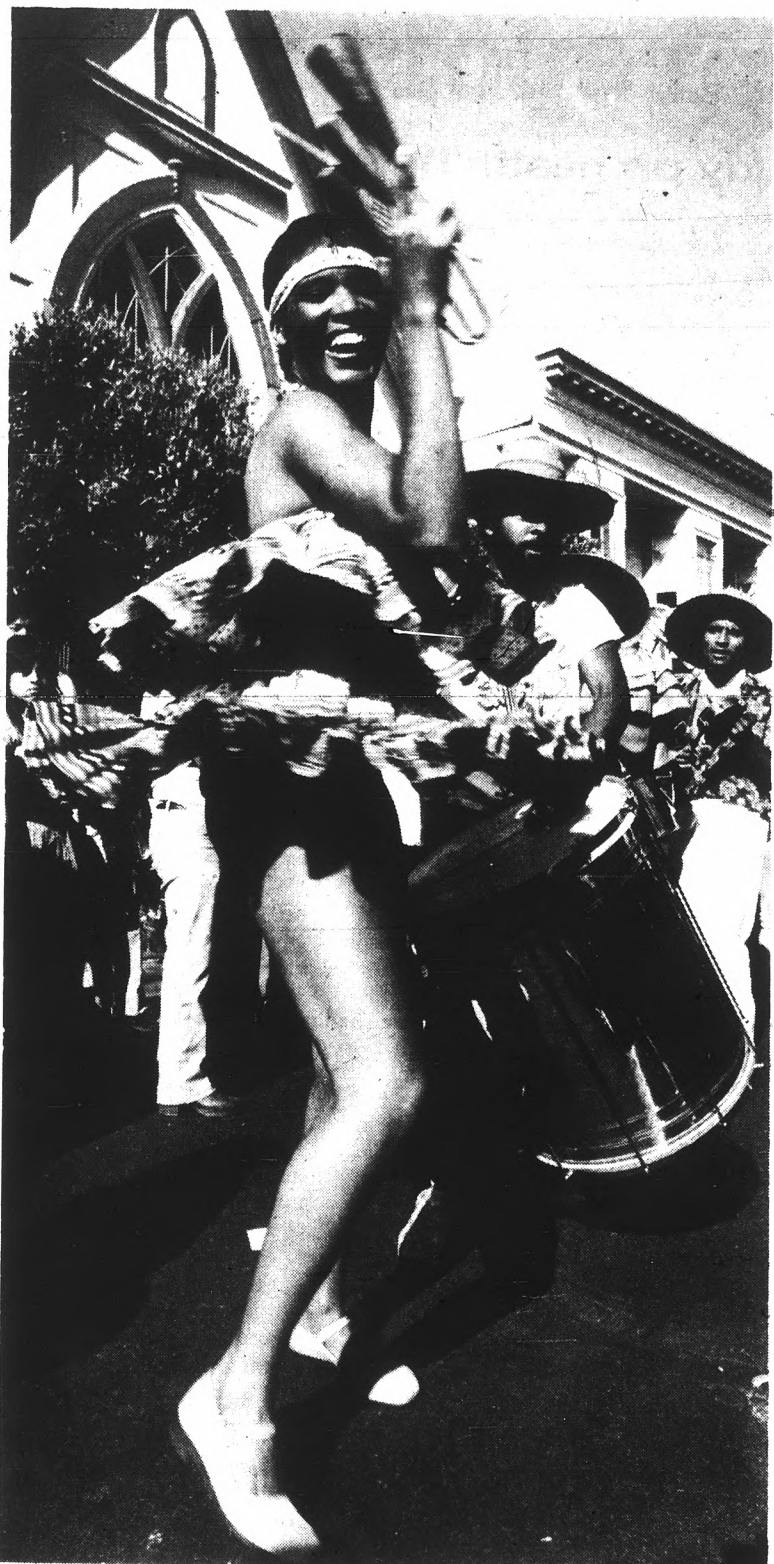


Photo by Jeff Belt

Dorms not straight on policy

by Leslie Guevarra
and Rebecca Salner

Campus dormitories, forced by current regulations into an apparent paradox, allow gay couples to live together, but not straight couples.

In more than one instance, a gay student, seeking a congenial relationship, has asked for a gay roommate. The requests generally have been unquestioned, and granted.

"If there are any advantages to being gay, that's one of them," said Don L. Finlayson, SF State housing director.

But Finlayson said he does not believe the situation constitutes a double standard.

"The double standard, if it exists," said Finlayson, "exists throughout the whole spectrum of society, not just in the dorms."

According to Finlayson, the issue of gay couples rooming together in the dorms has not been addressed directly in any governmental policy statement and his office has no policy of its own.

Although the campus housing office does not have a clause specifically prohibiting heterosexual couples from living together, Finlayson said it has never been discussed, permitted or thought about.

Gay couples qualify under the existing rules of the CSUC Board of Trustees which dictate that persons of the same sex must share rooms. Although Finlayson said it is "not really OK" for gay couples to live together, the housing office has no way of knowing under the present system.

Similarly, the housing office would not know if straight persons shared their rooms with lovers, unless someone made a complaint, he said.

"We're not cops," said Finlayson. "We don't police the rooms and make bed checks. And I'm sure there are a lot of people sharing their space with other people."

"It's a crazy subject to get into," he said. "Who is and who isn't, and when they are and when they are not."

"I guess I have the same problem with gays as I have with people of a different racial background," he said. "I can feel sorry for them and welcome them at the same time. But I always have that underlying empathy for anybody who's got anything against them whether it's a handicap or a color problem — anything. Gay kind of fits into that."

"I guess I'm for the underdog all the time," he said. "The guy who's got some kind of a handicap always interests me more."

Many gay residents have lived with straight roommates without problems. It appears to make little difference whether a roommate is gay or straight.

Most gay dorm residents *Phoenix* interviewed said they would choose not to room with their lovers, due to lack of privacy.

"I'd never bring my personal life into the dorms," said Jeffrey Guasco, 23, a gay resident. "The dorms are too small. Everybody knows everybody's business."

Guasco lived with three gay men last semester, two of whom were lovers. He is living with three straight

roommates this semester and the only problem he has encountered is that "people get nervous in the sense of guilt by association."

Finlayson said it wouldn't make "a damn bit of difference" if he had a gay roommate who gave Finlayson his own space.

"I'd probably go out of my way to help him. I'd probably sit up all night listening to him, go with him to meetings and make sure he's accepted by everyone."

—see GAYS, page 5



Above: Meeting of Gay Residents Support Group. Photos by Doug Menuez

Below: Jeffrey Guasco, one of the group's coordinators.

Campus police get help, still need bodies

Fewer on patrol

by Gail Joy Stewart

Four vacancies on the Campus Police squad are forcing the remaining 14 officers to work overtime and patrol an SF State campus attended by some 23,000 students this semester.

"Sure we are understaffed," said Lt. Jim Dorris, commander of the division of public safety. "But we are not shorting police patrol, just paying out more money for overtime."

SF State is authorized to have a maximum of 19 police officers. The

four vacancies — three of which have been open for a month — are due to one retirement, a promotion and two resignations.

Notices indicating the department is accepting applications were just released last week, but appointments will not be effective until November 1.

In comparison to SF State, UC Berkeley has 70 campus police officers for 30,000 enrolled students. This breaks down to a ratio of about one police officer for every 428 students.

At SF State, the ratio is about one officer for every 1,280 students.

"Right now we are attempting to attract more qualified people," said Dorris.

The current vacancies have forced

Dorris to post a volunteer sign-up sheet for overtime work. However, if the positions are not voluntarily filled it is his job to assign the extra hours.

Dorris has heard no complaints from the officers who have had to work overtime.

Norm Lloyd, CSUC public safety coordinator, is currently working on a program called "workload analysis." It will determine the number of police assigned to each CSUC campus.

SF State will send in a three-month workload summary needed to maintain campus security. From that information the Public Safety Administration will determine the amount of police manpower needed on campus.

In January 1980 SF State security will be authorized to have 20 police officers.

A Burns International Services Inc. spokesman said for a crowd of 23,000 (like SF State) he would advise a minimum of 25 police officers.

Dorris mentioned several reasons for the security difference at UC Berkeley. For example, he said, that campus has a very different environment, located in the middle of a commercial area. He also said UC Berkeley has different types of students.

"Ours are more conservative. People here are interested in going to school and getting out to do their own thing."

Better link to city cops

The campus police should now be receiving copies of San Francisco police reports when SF State students are involved — either as suspects or victims — in crimes committed near the university.

The new policy stems from an order issued last week by Capt. Joe Flynn of the city's Taraval Station.

The question of inadequate communication between Taraval and campus cops was raised recently when Taraval failed to notify SF State police of

two assaults on students in nearby Parkmerced.

Officers in both departments claimed the existing information exchange practice was satisfactory. Flynn, however, in a memo stated that when crimes concerning students occur close to the campus, a copy of the report should be sent to the Campus Police.

Lt. Louis Fontana of Taraval said it could take "as much as three days" for report copies to reach university police in low priority cases.

Jon Schorle, campus director of public safety, was unavailable for comment.

Delays in payment

Performers wait for months

by Vickie Evangel
and K. A. Linsley

Chronic delays in payments to artists hired by the Performing Arts Center appear to be the norm not the exception.

The delays, sometimes as long as five months, lead one performer to stage an eight-hour sit-down protest

until he was finally paid. This summer, authorizations to pay five performers were not signed until early this fall.

"I was so pissed at one point," said Terry Dolan, leader of the band "Terry and the Pirates." The band performed in the Student Union on September 4, but were not paid until September 17.

"The only reason I got it (the

check) was because I went there and waited for eight hours," said Dolan. He added that Jim Mazzafero, Performing Arts Director, personally took charge of his case and walked the check through the processing stages.

The delay occurred because Associated Students officials failed to

—see ARTISTS, page 8

PHOENIX

Volume 24, Number 4

Thursday, September 20, 1979

San Francisco State University

Trustees heading for record budget

by Maria Raptis
and Glenn Ow

Funds to hire more faculty and boost minority enrollment in the California State University and Colleges system were among the 11 additions to the 1980-81 CSUC budget proposal discussed by the Finance Committee at this week's Board of Trustees meeting in Long Beach.

The 11 items, if approved at the November 7 meeting of the board, would tack on \$23.5 million to the CSUC budget request being formulated by the trustees.

By the time the state Legislature and Governor Jerry Brown receive the request, it could be as much as \$877 million, not including funds for em-

ployee salary increases. John Richards, CSUC budget analyst, estimated \$75 million to \$80 million may be included in the budget request for such increases.

This year, CSUC asked for nearly \$856 million and received \$819 million for the 1979-80 school year.

Officials could not be reached to get an estimate on SF State's share of the proposed budget.

Two of the 11 items were eliminated from this year's budget but will be requested restored next year. They are:

- * 192 faculty, positions at a cost of \$5 million.

- * \$2.5 million for classroom campus supplies.

Another request is for an additional \$7 million to hire still more faculty.

Also considered by the trustee's committee is a request for \$2.5 million to buy 52,000 library books and materials.

A total of \$1 million was listed to expand student affirmative action programs so they can maintain and increase enrollment of minorities and low income students.

The same amount is requested for the hiring of employee relations personnel. Those hired for management-employee relations would specialize in contract negotiation and administration. This is a direct response to Assembly Bill 1091, the collective bargaining bill empowering unions to represent non-management personnel in bargaining negotiations.

The Finance Committee also discussed a request for \$1.5 million for learning assistance programs. Currently, all CSUC campuses have such programs, but they are funded by federal grants. This item requests that CSUC fund these programs in part.

Another item was allocation of

\$500,000 to hire instructional computing coordinators, whose job would be to help faculty and students utilize computing skills in their personal academic work. Currently, three CSUC campuses have such coordinators. The added money would allow the other 16 campuses the same.

The proposed budget additions also

—see BOARD, page 8

Parkmerced charged with illegal payment

by Anna Figueroa

Supporters of a rent control initiative allege they have found illegal campaign contributions in the books of their opponents.

San Franciscans for Affordable Housing is claiming that the Golden Gateway Center, Parkmerced Management Corporation and Paul Sack Properties have made contributions to Solem Associates and the Coalition for Better Housing over the \$500 campaign contribution limit.

These payments, which range from \$8,425 to more than \$41,000, have allegedly not been reported as required by the Political Reform Act.

Robert DeVries, spokesman for the San Franciscans for Affordable Housing, claims the money was to be used in opposition to Proposition U, the Rent Rebate Initiative of the November, 1978 ballot, which was defeated.

DeVries also expressed concern that his organization's opponents will attempt to use illegal funds again to win this election; he wants to prevent that from happening.

The San Franciscans for Sensible Housing Policy has denied the charges, promising a "complete disclosure" of all campaign contributions.

Peter Necarsulmer, spokesman for the initiative's adversaries, claims the Coalition for Better Housing is a trade organization and isn't even involved in the campaign.

Campaign statements on file with the Registrar of Voters' office list Solem and Associates, a professional campaign management and public relations firm; San Franciscans for Sensible Housing Policy; the Coalition for Better Housing; and San Franciscans Against Rent Control all at the same address: 100 Bush Street, Suite 616.

"Necarsulmer has said he will make a complete disclosure on the books of the San Franciscans for Sensible Housing, which is all well and fine, but the question is whether he will open the books on the Coalition for Better Housing, where the money is," said DeVries.

The complaint has been filed with the District Attorney, who has 40 days to decide on appropriate action.

california report

UC tops in endowments

U.S. colleges and universities received an estimated \$3.04 billion in gifts and donations during the 1977-78 academic year, with the UC system and Stanford University among the top three in the country, according to a recent survey.

According to the non-profit Council for Financial Aid to Education, the nine-campus UC system received \$66,968,571 with Harvard second at \$63,559,066. Stanford was third with \$54,551,308 worth of donations.

Council president John Haire said the national figure represented a 13.9 percent increase from the previous year, but warns the institutions not to be complacent because the endowments only pay 6 percent of the expenses.

"It is our hope that the American people, together with the corporate and foundation communities, will increase that share," he said.

Books in frozen storage

Stanford. — The 6,000 to 7,000 books damaged in the Stanford Law Library flood two weeks ago are going through the same dehydration process last year's wet books went through.

The law library was flooded Sept. 7 when a mechanical failure occurred in the cooling-water system of the air conditioner. In less than a year, Stanford libraries have been flooded three times, the most serious being

last November when 50,000 books were damaged in the undergraduate library.

Once again, Lockheed Missiles and Space Corp. will freeze-dry the books in a restoration room that vacuums atmospheric moisture.

Sally Buchanan, the library's restoration specialist, said last year's freeze-dry operation was such a success that the law books will undergo the same procedure.

She estimated cost of the restoration at \$200,000, but does not know when the books will return to the shelves.

Probe into health center

San Diego — A former physician at San Diego State, who was fired in April, has filed a report citing 43 cases involving poor medical treatment at the university's health center.

The report, sent to the State Board of Medical Quality Assurance in Sacramento, has prompted an investigation of the charges cited by Dr. Richard Levin. The investigation is still pending.

"I am simply giving the BMQA a list of incidents. If they want to follow up, I can provide names and they will have to contact the patients before any records can be opened," said Levin.

If Levin's charges are substantiated, disciplinary action could be levied against the physicians involved.

Levin also said he plans to file a grievance with the university because of "employees being treated unfairly, job security and morale problems" at the students' health center.

Study on health hazards

Berkeley — The University of California, aided by \$2 million in state financing, is establishing two centers for extensive research on occupational health.

The Occupational Safety Centers, one in Northern and one in Southern California, will study dangerous toxins, injuries, work-related stresses and other hazards encountered on the job.

Five UC campuses will be involved in the project funded by the State Department of Industrial Relations.

The Northern California center will be divided between UC Berkeley, UC San Francisco and UC Davis. Each school will study a different aspect of the subject.

UC Berkeley will research potential toxins and carcinogens, and hopes to discover a way to control these materials.

One study will attempt to isolate a cancer-causing chemical in diesel exhaust fumes.

UC Davis will try to evaluate farm pesticide and herbicide use, while the San Francisco facility will be used for research on patients suffering from occupationally related ailments.

An industrial relations report spurred the creation of the centers.

The report said some 50,000 chemicals now in use have never been examined for their effects on exposed workers.

New garage not enough

San Diego — Construction of a second parking garage at San Diego State is scheduled to begin next spring and should be completed in 1981.

About \$1.5 million has been appropriated for the purchase of the land to be used for the parking site, which will add 700 parking spaces for San Diego State commuters.

In 1974, 500 parking spaces were eliminated when a new humanities building was built. The existing parking structure has a capacity of 1,000 car spaces. An outside consultant, however, has determined that 2,560 additional parking spaces are needed, even after construction of the new garage.

Planetary labs to create energy

by Sarah Markell

Its eyes cast characteristically heavenward, NASA has come up with a provocative solution to the energy crisis: extraterrestrial solar-powered plants to mine Earth's mineral-rich neighbors in the solar system.

Besides their remote location — the first plant will probably be on the moon or an asteroid — the proposed plants feature an added space-age twist: they reproduce themselves.

"We are very close to understanding how to build such machines," said NASA Administrator Robert Frosch at a Commonwealth Club luncheon last Friday.

Within 10 years, he predicts, this brainchild of theoretical physicist Freeman Dyson could be developed. The machine would consist of a solar energy plant, converting sunlight to electricity and beaming it back to Earth on a microwave, plus a mining and manufacturing unit powered by the solar plant, using extraterrestrial materials to build replicas of itself.

"The machine would construct generation after generation of machines. The total number would grow exponentially just as biological generations grow," Frosch explained.

He could not say exactly how much all this would cost except that it would be a "relatively manageable investment" compared to the hundreds of billions of dollars NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) estimates would be needed to send human workers to do the job.

One hundred tons of material shipped from Earth would be enough to get a plant going, which within 20 years of replicating itself, would be able to manufacture 20 billion pounds of aluminum a year, a very energy-intensive metal to extract, Frosch said.

NASA's goal is the creation of a "productive machine economy" in space. The possible perils of their undertaking are something to consider. In the past, NASA has been eager to point to spinoffs of space technology which have been valuable in other fields. Unmanned space technology is really the total automation of all basic industrial production — robots to do the job, in other words.

Put to use on Earth, the effects on employment could be disastrous. Frosch says he is aware that "the social implications are not necessarily benign."

Industrial space colonies populated by pseudo-biological robots are still in the earliest planning stage. A more immediate project is the fly-by reconnaissance of Saturn by Voyagers I and II in 1980 and 1981. NASA hopes one of these spacecraft will survive its encounter with Saturn and be able to go on to Uranus, getting there in 1986.

A two-year orbit of Jupiter (Mission Galileo) is also in the program. A mission to Venus carrying radar able to penetrate the planet's dense clouds, so its surface can be mapped in detail, will begin in the next couple of years.

The Comet Halley will reappear in 1985 for the first time since 1910 and NASA hopes to send a probe into the comet's nuclear region. Since comets have less interaction with the sun than planets, the relatively unmodified material of which they are made dates to the origin of the solar system — making them very interesting to space scientists.

Frosch picks Mars as the next most likely target for human exploration. The temperature there is something humans can protect themselves against, and the atmosphere is not too toxic. Long before man arrives, however, probes to the surface, possibly a "robot rover" on wheels or a rolling sphere, will collect and bring back samples to earth.

this week

friday, 9/21

The Vietnamese Student Club will elect its Board of Directors at 1 p.m. in Student Union B112-113. Everyone is invited to attend the meeting.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers will meet in Science Bldg. 141 from 3 to 4 p.m. Anyone interested is invited.

saturday, 9/22

Max Kirkeberg, from the Geography Department, will conduct a brown-bag tour of San Francisco's historic landmarks. The tour begins at 9 a.m. in HLL 278 and ends at 3 p.m. Cost is \$6.00, which includes transportation and refreshments. Tickets are available at the Student Union Activities Office, N-Admin. 451.

monday, 9/24

Now is the time for organizations to sign up for the Fall Activities Fair. Don't miss the chance to recruit members, raise funds and make the organization known to the campus. Groups should sign up at the Student Activities Office, N-Admin. 451.

tuesday, 9/25

A course in backgammon sponsored by Leisure Services gets underway today in Student Union B113 at 3 p.m. Cost for the course is \$10 and classes will run for three Tuesdays from 3 to 5 p.m. Other courses beginning this week include Demystifying Your Car, Comedy Workshop, Folk Guitar and Ballroom/Disco Dancing. Students should register at the Student Activities Office, N-Admin. 451.

Open jazz jam with SF State musicians Joyce Imdesi, Pat Klobas and Mark Brandt. Anyone can bring an instrument and join in the music at the Union Depot from 5 to 7 p.m.

wednesday, 9/26

Leisure Services is offering discount tickets to tonight's baseball game between the Giants and L.A. Dodgers at Candlestick Park. Any SF State student or organization can obtain regularly priced \$4.00 tickets for only \$3.25 for seats in Section 17, along the first baseline. Tickets available from the Student Activities Office, N-Admin. 451.

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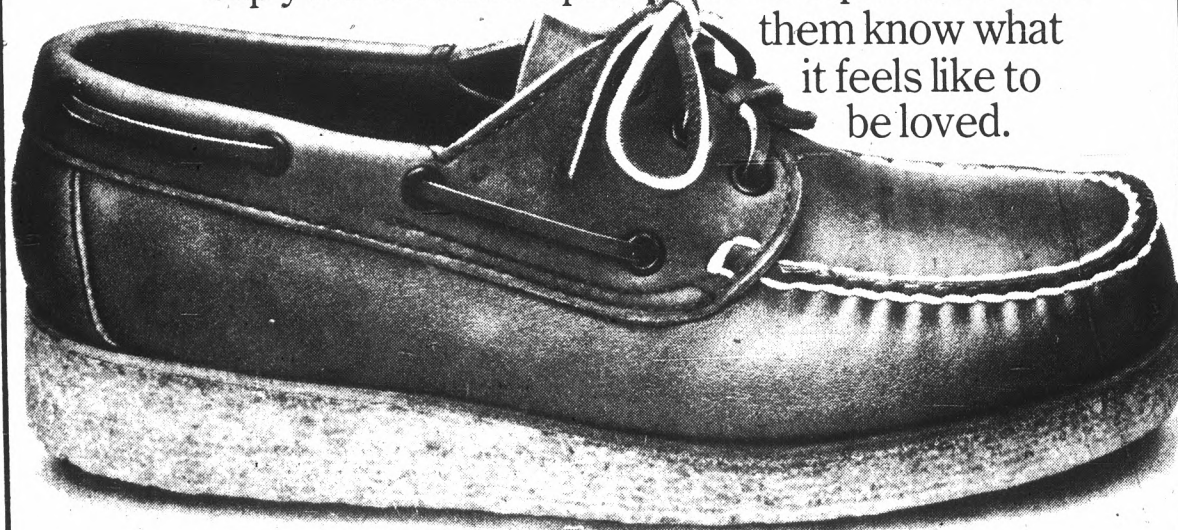
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insight

Professors mull over union choice

by Larry Derfner

Amidst charges and counter-charges leveled by unions competing for their support, professors must decide which union — if any — will represent them at the bargaining table in 1980.

The choice is between the United Professors of California and a coalition of organizations headed by the Congress of Faculty Associations.

A long-shot third option on next year's ballot will be a box marked "no agent" — no union representation during bargaining.

UPC, backed by the AFL-CIO, claims to have "drafted every piece of major legislation having to do with collective bargaining for California professors in the last decade," according to Warren Kessler, UPC's executive director.

Robert Phelps, CFA executive director, says his organization was the "dominant force in the passage of the pay hike for professors (Senate Bill 91) and the bill that allowed for collective bargaining (Assembly Bill 1091)."

Dale Freeman, SF State sociology professor, cares little for the claims of either side. He said he fears union representation in contract negotiations because "the strike is the ultimate weapon of unions."

"I am pro-union for steelworkers, for cafeteria workers, for all the industrial workers, but not for public employees. When public employees go on strike, they're striking against the whole blooming public, including the children and the students in school," said Freeman.

Sally Scully, SF State history professor, and president of UPC's campus chapter, claimed collective bargaining would have the opposite effect.

"Collective bargaining is a way to avoid strikes," said Scully. "As long as you can bargain, you don't have to strike. And if the two sides can't reach an agreement, you submit the dispute to binding arbitration."

Scully blamed Governor Jerry Brown for the problems besetting professors. "The realities of life are that we are laborers, and we get pushed around. We're paid employees, paid by an irresponsible governor. Jerry Brown is totally cynical towards the state college system."

Asked what were the key issues to be brought up in contract negotiations, most professors put wages at the top of the list. Despite the current contract, which gives CSUC professors a 14.5 percent pay increase, teachers' contracts over the past years were criticized as "not

keeping up with inflation."

A CFA spokesman charged that UPC's affiliation with AFL-CIO would compromise the union's autonomy.

The spokesman argued that the parent union, because of its size and strength, would dictate UPC policy.

But Kessler said UPC develops its own positions, and added that its relationship with AFL-CIO will give it more clout at the bargaining table.

Larry Medcalf, speech communication instructor, said when it comes time to vote, "I'd want UPC to be our collective bargaining representative. They have more experience with bargaining for things like wages and health benefits."

Marc Paulsen, assistant business professor, "would rather be affiliated with a more professional organization. The AFL-CIO is an effective union, but I'm concerned about the possibility of a polarization occurring between the faculty and the administration."

Paulsen said if an adversary role developed, the students would be the ultimate losers.

Other teachers spoke of a lack of communication between faculty and administration. Barbara Phillips, associate professor of sociology, said, "I don't know what the attitudes of the administration are. I'm not sure there's a *they* there."

Many professors cited heavy workloads and inadequate office space as important points for negotiation.

"There are three full-time, and three part-time faculty members sharing this one office," complained Norman Schneider, professor of urban studies. "The office space on this campus is tragically inadequate for either faculty or students."

Many professors criticized the Academic Senate as ineffective. One teacher asserted it had "no leverage."



Photos by Jean Ewers

UPC campus President Sally Scully thinks unions diminish the possibility of a strike.



Robert Craig, joint council chairman CFA-CSEA, doesn't see undue management influence in his union.

'The realities of life are that we are laborers, and we get pushed around. We're paid employees, paid by an irresponsible governor. Jerry Brown is totally cynical towards the state college system.'

— Sally Scully, president of SF State's chapter of the UPC

Rent control loophole squeeze tenants

by R. Findley

The effectiveness of the current rent stabilization law is a key issue in the escalating battle over rent control in San Francisco.

Tenants' organizations say the emergency Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Ordinance leaves landlords major loopholes for evictions and rent increases. The temporary rent control measure was passed by the Board of Supervisors in June to deal with "widespread exorbitant rent increases."

However, city officials find the emergency ordinance satisfactory and say it will improve when the public gets to know the law a bit better.

"We can assert that evictions have increased by about 25 percent since the ordinance went into effect," said Scott Weaver of People's Law School. The school aids tenants and collects data on the city's housing market. Rent increases over guideline amounts may be contested by the tenant through arbitration. Once the unit is vacated, however, the guidelines no longer apply and landlords may raise rent as they choose.

This "vacancy decontrol" is an incentive for evictions, according to Weaver. It would be more economical for a landlord to simply evict a tenant, then charge a new tenant a higher rent, rather than to stay within the allowable limits of the city law, he added.

The People's Law School and the Tenants' Union offer advice to tenants confronted with this pay or move situation.

'Evictions have gone up 25 percent since the ordinance went into effect.'

Jim Faye of the Tenants Union, says "Vacancy decontrol is a major loophole in the present ordinance," adding that it "unleashes prices" of rents.

The ordinance requires landlords to show cause for evictions. But, they can get around this by claiming that an apartment needs renovation or by permitting relatives to move into a unit, said Faye.

The problem, he said, is the present rent law does not contain provisions to force landlords to comply with eviction guidelines.

Many people pay illegal rent increases or they move without protest. "Some because they can afford to, and others, because they don't know their rights," Faye added.

Under the city law landlords are allowed differing

rent increase limits depending on a variety of factors. But unless a building or a landlord's services are inadequate, a tenant can only appeal rent increases above the allowable rent ceiling.

"That may amount to just a few bucks and people aren't inclined to fight it," said Faye.

Further, he noted that tenants must submit appeals to the city Rent Board prior to the eviction date.

In effect, that leaves it up to a tenant to enforce the city's rent control law. Faye believes this aspect poses real problems for some people. "It means the tenant must be somewhat knowledgeable, educated enough to understand the process and follow through."

"The tenant must also be able to write and express himself clearly in English," Faye added.

"Many rent increases we don't hear about. People are overwhelmed by the process," he said. "The people who do something about it generally have a higher education, and have middle incomes or better. If they play the game right, they win."

Gil Brigham, interim director of the Rent Board, believes the emergency ordinance is very successful thus far. "We are able to resolve many conflicts by educating the public," he said.

But during these first few months, the Rent Board has accumulated a backlog of cases. Of the 480 formal petitions filed, 52 have been heard. Of these, landlords have filed 12 petitions to raise rents beyond the guidelines.

The board has made 24 decisions, 11 in favor of the landlord. An agreement between landlord and tenant was reached in 61 cases. The board has 343 pending cases.

According to Faye, "A lot of people can afford increases and pay them. It hurts others who can't pay and choose to fight."

The tenant who cannot even afford a legal increase in rent is faced with the grim prospect of finding suitable and affordable housing. Families and individuals on fixed incomes are hardest hit.

According to statistics compiled by People's Law School, one-half of all San Franciscans now pay more than 25 percent of their income for rent. Weaver estimates "conservatively" that 31 percent of all tenants pay more than 35 percent of their income for rent.

San Francisco's housing shortage has escalated drastically in the last five years, the People's school statistics show.

— Between 1973 and '78, average rents rose from \$150-\$200 to \$301-\$350 per month.

— The percentage of units renting for more than \$400 per month went from 3.8 percent in '73 to 37 percent in '78. Meanwhile, real income has risen 15 percent among

San Francisco residents in the same period of time.

— Low cost (under \$200) housing decreased from 54 percent in '73 to 10.2 percent in '78.

Of 251 evictions studied, landlords sold their rental property within six months in 34.2 percent of the cases.

From all indications, the Emergency Ordinance has slowed the general rise in rents, but it is too soon to tell how effective the law is.

Tenants claim more stringent controls are necessary to protect the tenant from greedy landlords and real estate companies.

Landlords warn that stricter rent controls would make real estate a losing investment. Neighborhoods would deteriorate and the housing shortage would become even more acute, they claim.



Photo by Jean Ewers

Winner takes all

Unions vie to represent instructors

by Kit Wagar

With potential stakes between \$3 and \$4 million worth of union dues, the two SF State faculty unions find themselves in a bureaucratic poker game which each has a vital interest in winning.

"The loser can either dry up and blow away or become an interesting artifact around campus," Provost Lawrence Ianni said. "They're fighting for survival."

Both unions, the United Professors of California and the Congress of Faculty Associations, want to represent the academic employees of the CSUC system. This group, to be determined by the Public Employees Relations Board, will probably include professors, medical staff and student advisors.

Each union is betting it can gain enough support to win the election sometime within the next year. Between the two unions, allegations of management influence, overeagerness to strike and conflict of interest abound.

Both sides claim to have more political power.

"The unions both try to accomplish the same things," said Sally Scully, president of the SF State chapter of UPC. As a result, ideological and image factors could make the difference in a choice between the two.

"They view us as radicals," Scully said, because UPC is primarily composed of the younger, more liberal teachers. She said UPC backed the 1968 strike on this campus. This has left some deep-seated resentment among some of the faculty, according to both Scully and Ianni.

It has also left the notion that UPC would strike at a moments notice.

But Warren Kessler, president of UPC, said his organization is in a position where it wouldn't have to strike.

"An organization with political clout and experience doesn't have to strike," said Kessler. According to him, a faculty union makes it less likely there will be strikes than without any union.

Kessler said UPC has 20 years of experience and its 3,750 members have an advantage because of its affiliation with AFL-CIO.

William Insley, president of the SF State chapter of CFA's affiliate the California State Employees Association (CSEA), "is 90 percent sure CSEA will represent the non-academic workers in the CSUC system."

According to Insley, this makes it obvious his union has more clout. "Who would you bargain harder with? Who would you give more benefits to? A union who just represents teachers, or one that represents most of the workers throughout the whole system?"

Insley did say if CSEA were representing the non-academic workers, and CFA the professors, the faculty would be bound not to cross the picket line if non-academic workers did strike.

Kessler said in the same situation, "We would be under no obligation to strike, but we would see what the members wanted."

He also said it is too difficult to effectively represent both professors and non-academic staff — as CFA-CSEA is trying to do — since this could lead to conflicting interests within the union.

Kessler sees no potential conflict in UPC's affiliation with the diverse AFL-CIO.

Another difference between the unions is the way each views itself.

"We are just salaried laborers," said Scully of UPC members. CFA is viewed as a more "professional" group, she said.

But one non-academic member of CSEA disagreed. He said UPC is an elitist group which doesn't want to be associated with non-professional workers.

Robert Phelps, executive director of CFA, agreed with both points. He said CFA is more sophisticated, but also has a broader appeal since CSEA includes other workers.

A major criticism Kessler had of CFA is that many of its members are in management. For example, SF State President Paul F. Romberg is a member of CSEA.

Kessler views this as an obvious contradiction.

Robert Craig, campus chairman of the joint CFA-CSEA council, conceded that many members are in management, but said this would not affect any collective bargaining agreements.

Though the potential first-year revenue for the chosen union could be as high as \$4 million, it could quite possibly be much less since it would not be compulsory to join. "We would hope there wouldn't be too many free-loaders," said Kessler.

Van pool stalled, funding the snag

Sitting back and leaving the driving to someone else at a savings could become a pleasant reality for SF State commuters if Daniel Knapp's idea of the perfect transit system ever comes true.

The SF State English professor wants to operate leased buses between the campus and several Bay Area locations.

But Knapp's plan involves route conflicts between Golden Gate Transit, Muni and SamTrans, and transit officials seem unwilling to help subsidize the project.

"The people riding the buses could pay fares to make the system self-supporting, but until then each bus would need a subsidy of about \$1,000 a month to pay for the driver and there's no one to give it," said Knapp.

Originally Knapp thought that the Associated Students could help fund

his proposal as part of a university program aiding students and faculty. But he decided he could not tell students what to do with their money.

"It's silly that something like this should be pursued by private people," said Knapp, who has spent much of his free time in the past year contacting transit officials about his plan.

Unable to lease buses, Knapp is trying to ease some commute headaches by organizing vanpools among SF State faculty members living in Marin County.

He has sent out questionnaires to determine the level of faculty support and pertinent scheduling information. So far, about 25 instructors with very divergent schedules have shown interest.

Each of the vanpools would be made up of 12 teachers who have similar daily schedules. Vans would come



Commuters flock into the AC Transit's east bay terminal as the BART shutdown continues. An estimated 25 percent of SF State students rely on public transportation.

Photo by Doug Menez

from the Golden Gate Bridge District Vanpool program, which under a federal grant, provides vans for six-month demonstration or trial periods to potential Marin vanpoolers.

If after the trial period the vanpoolers want to continue, they can sign 15-month leases on vans from private vanpools.

According to Dee Lukshin of the Golden Gate Bridge District, the cost of using the district vans — which includes mileage, insurance, fuel and maintenance — is divided among each of the vanpoolers, with the driver riding for free. Payment is made monthly to the district.

Applications to join the district vanpools are available at the bridge toll plaza. Applicants unable to organize a

group are assisted by the district.

Currently, there are 95 pools using 35 vans. The number of applicants rose by 200 percent in May when the gasoline lines first started, but interest has slackened off since the summer.

To help student carpoolers, a Bay Area Commuters Board has been set up in the sub-basement of the SF State Student Union. Students needing rides or willing to drive can obtain further information from the Student Union's information desk.

Students usually cannot use the Golden Gate vanpooling services because of their erratic schedules. The system is geared for people who travel back and forth at the same times five days a week.

Commuter shuffle affects classes, angers students

by Margaret O'Brien

Three weeks without BART has had little visible effect on campus life here; parking lots are actually below normal capacity, buses are picking up the commute slack and a new van-pool has been proposed.

But these facts don't seem to help students and faculty residing in the East Bay and beyond. For them, the BART shutdown has been a big headache.

"I'm pissed off as hell at labor," said Floyd Schlosser, a graduate student now forced to drive to school. His wife takes the bus or relies on friends. "It's just a mess."

Until labor and management disputes closed down the BART system in late August, the rapid transit was the only source of transportation for Marni Welch, a grad student from Emeryville.

"It takes me three hours total to commute to and from school," she said. "I could study and read instead of wasting time on the streetcar."

According to a commuting report by an Oakland-based consulting firm, about 25 percent of SF State students use public transit to get to the campus. Of them, about half live in the East Bay.

The study, however, does not distinguish BART riders from those using other forms of public transportation.

BART has contracted 115 buses to run from Concord, Fremont and Lafayette to San Francisco and from Walnut Creek to Oakland.

George Mackin, a BART spokesman, said there is a possibility that former operators now in management positions might be able to operate some trains. He said he hopes for a decision on that idea within two weeks.

Concern that the BART shutdown would inundate the campus with cars has proved unfounded.

"It's extremely difficult to measure the effect that BART has had on our students," said Lt. Forster of the campus department of public safety. He observed that on-campus parking so far is below past-year levels. Forster

attributes this condition to gas shortages and an increase in parking fees from 25 to 50 cents this fall.

"We have not had to close lot 8 or use the overflow area this semester," said Forster.

Without BART, SF State business major Trevor Jackson said his daily commute from Oakland has increased by about 40 minutes. "I live pretty close to an Oakland BART station, but now I have to take the bus," said Jackson.

Bus companies that serve the San Francisco area — AC Transit, MUNI and Sam Trans — have attempted to pick up the slack.

Mike Curry, spokesman for AC Transit, said his company has experienced a 25 percent increase in ridership since the shutdown and have added 20 to 50 more buses during peak commute hours.

"What makes it difficult is that this increase is on top of another 25 percent increase we had in August," said Curry.

"We have had to ask operators to work days off, overtime and floating holidays," he said, "but this can only be a temporary solution because of the strain on manpower."

MUNI is not as hard-hit by the boom, according to Robert Rockwell, public information director at MUNI. "We have not added any more buses, but we have stand-bys ready if there are any problems."

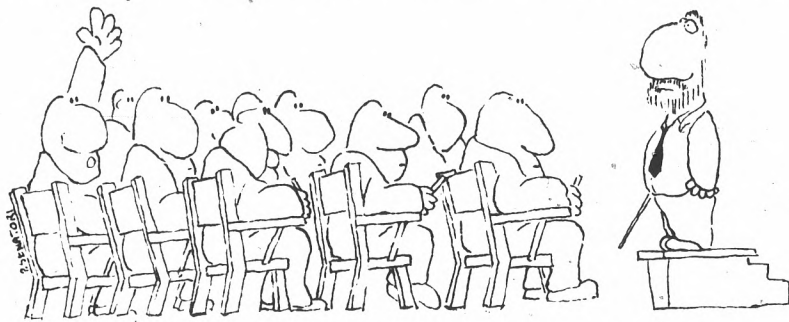
Marilyn Bunch, a Sam Trans official, said her organization has changed and suspended some routes to keep up with the ridership increase.

One student had to change her class schedule because of the BART problems.

"When I registered for classes this semester I took BART over and got all my classes beginning at 9 a.m.," said Zaida DePaoli, health science major. "Since they went on strike I had to change my first class to 11 a.m."

In the meantime students and other BART riders will have to contend with crowded streetcars and long commute trips.

As one student concluded, "school is a strain enough without having to worry about getting there."



PROFESSOR: COULD YOU POSSIBLY MAKE THIS LECTURE A QUICKY... I'M DOUBLE PARKED OUT ON 19TH.

Public fund to power private energy

by David Harris

Using the initiative process, a group called the Committee for Energy Now is attempting to provide Californians with a novel means to cope with the energy crisis.

The Renewable Energy Sources Initiative would create a public fund from contributions donated by the taxpayers of California. They would simply check a box on their tax form and add \$1 (or more if desired) to their check.

Funds would then go to the governor's Office of Appropriate Technology (OAT) where they would be dispersed to individuals and groups who had submitted proposals.

Energy Future, a recently published book by a group of professors and doctoral students at the Harvard Business School, would serve as a guideline for the types of projects to be funded.

The money would be used for implementation rather than research. Insulation projects, solar panel installations and other energy conservation projects would be eligible.

With the fund's income dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the citizens of California, the initiative is inherently non-partisan in nature.

"It's a workable idea. It gives the people of California a chance to put their money where their mouths are," said Robert Judd, director of OAT.

The idea was conceived in late June by a group of ex-Stanford students living in Palo Alto.

"The initiative is sort of a paradigm of a way to look at the future," said Sally Ann Syka, 30, one of the three originators of the idea.

"We are hopefully working toward a viable supplement to existing energy sources," she said.

It is the conclusion of the Harvard Business School study that oil, coal, nuclear power and natural gas all face either strong opposition or depletion within the near future, and before these energy sources are depleted, alternate energy sources must be implemented.

Some 30 to 40 percent of the United States' energy could be saved, the authors of the study assert, through conservation and wide application of solar power.

"Though there's not a lot of new information there, coming from Harvard it serves a legitimizing function. It's a damn good piece of work," said Judd.

Syka sees the initiative appealing to those people "who aren't particularly anti-anything but have begun to worry about things."

Syka and Ray Thomas, another proponent, say much of the initiative's support may well come from conservative elements in the electorate.

"One of the virtues of American politics is volunteerism," said Thomas, 23, a temporary Stanford dropout.

"Our greatest appeal, I believe, is to conservatives," said Syka. "Jarvis-Gann would love it."

The Committee for Energy Now is not seeking political ties inside or outside any movement, however. When 200 letters were sent out to various organizations last week, individual members were asked to reply. No formal endorsements were sought.

"That is the one thing we wish to avoid at this point," said Thomas emphatically. "It's a very hard message to get across."

"We hopefully represent the most basic and diverse group of all: the people in this country who will be needing energy and who will be needing some way to pay for it," he said.

The most pressing question facing the group now is finding the 350,000 signatures to qualify the initiative for next June's ballot.

Within the next two to three weeks, when the initiative is formally registered with the Attorney General's Office, the gathering of signatures can begin. The deadline for collecting them is Nov. 29.

Whether this can be done is hardly a trivial question. Judd sees it as the initiative's main weakness.

"They will be hindered by an absence of time and a shortage of money," he said. "If they are able to get some kind of media visibility they

can tap into people's aspirations."

"We have a skeleton network set up across the state and we're looking to flesh it out through our own recruiting," said Thomas. "We have a good network in Sonoma and the Bay Area is pretty well covered."

The Palo Alto group believes even if the initiative does not get on the ballot here, there are 27 other states that have the initiative process and this is a workable model for other areas of the country.

"There is the possibility that this is better suited to New England or the Midwest," said Thomas.

Draft reinstatement bumped

Put away your lighters and cancel those plane reservations to Vancouver: the legislation calling for mandatory draft registration has been defeated.

The House of Representatives voted 259-155 against an encore performance of the registration of all 18-year-old males with the Selective Service System for possible military service.

The last draftee was inducted in 1973. Since then, the United States has depended upon all-volunteer forces to fill Army, Navy and Air Force re-

quirements.

Draft supporters argue that the three military branches are falling short of their enlistment quotas and this inadequacy seriously weakens U.S. military strength.

Proponents have also criticized the number of minority members and high school dropouts in the all-volunteer forces.

One argument against the legislation is that the volunteer militia has usually come within 1.5 percent of its

enlistment quotas.

Milton Mueller, the National Director of Students for a Libertarian Society, is pleased with the House decision but is far from being completely satisfied.

"Most of the arguments made against the draft are correct," Mueller said. "But the House's decision is not a solution for the real problem. U.S. foreign policy and its involvement abroad is what has to change."

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Dining dilemma

New service, old problems

by Dennis Taylor

Though Service Systems Corp. officials say they are improving the food service in the residence dining center, many students have yet to see or taste any difference.

The most common student complaints cited in the food service's debut this semester are high prices and poor service.

Last semester Dan Tiedemann, a sophomore radio major, ate in the dining center under the management of the complaint-ridden Professional Food Management (PFM). He said the service now is "definitely worse."

"The only difference," Tiedemann said, "is this semester I pay more and wait longer."

Another student who was unable to get the waffles and pancakes he wanted because the center ran out, simply said the service "sucks."

Don Finlayson, housing director and chairman of the 10-member selection committee that awarded Service Systems the three-year contract, said he has heard "mostly favorable" feedback from everyone involved with the center — including the students.

Service Systems, a Del Monte subsidiary, is a nationwide operation that specializes in institutional food service. It provides service to 14 schools in California, including the residence dining center at UC Davis.

Madison Cherry, another Service Systems spokesman, said the staff is working on shortening the lines.

Regarding high prices Cherry said the management is looking into several possible remedies, including one that would give students more food for the same price.

Responding to complaints of high prices and long lines, Finlayson said that out of the 19 campuses in the CSUC system, there are only three offering room and board at a less expensive rate than SF State. And, he adds, considering just the meal plan, this campus offers the least expensive plan in the system. The three-meal plans range from \$220 to \$384 per semester.

Donna Michowski, a short-order cook for Service Systems, said one change contributing to long lines is the "cooked to order" section's relocating.

She said PFM had the section moved near the front of the dining center where students ordered food in the kitchen. This semester Service Systems relocated it toward the rear to keep students out of the kitchen "for health reasons."

The result has been a "jam-up" during peak hours, she said.

Tony Gross, SF State food service director for Service Systems, is quick to acknowledge existing problems in the operation. But he is confident of their swift elimination.

Sources said someone threatened to throw a chair at a group of gays dancing.

At another event, a human chain blocked gays from the exit.

Gay people will usually walk away from a confrontation, said Winona Jones, a gay resident and a dorm staffer. "Unfortunately, they (gays) have become used to it, if you ever get used to something like that."

"We decided if there's three like us who are lonely and wondering where the rest are, there's got to be more," she said.

It is a discussion group which touches on political, social and sexual issues. Jones said people who are "obviously homosexual" have the hardest time. "If you stick out, you get dumped on," she said.

Last fall Jones and two others began the Gay Resident Support Group which now holds meetings twice a month.

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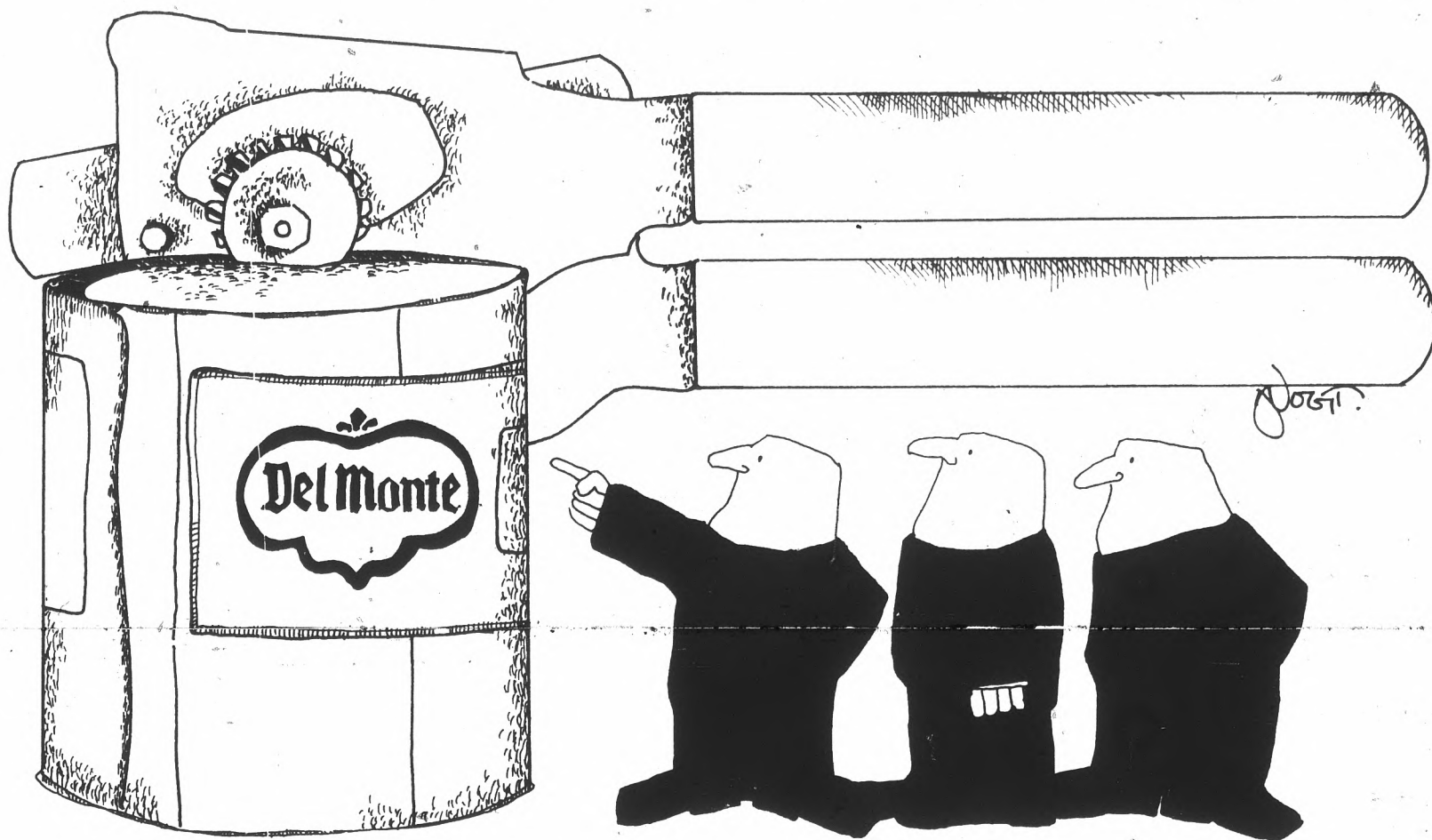
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"We try to be student-oriented," Gross said. "We listen to any complaints and deal with the problem as promptly and effectively as we can."

Michowski, commenting on the food, said the "quality of the entrees is the same as PFM. The food was supposed to be better, but it's not really."

The long lines, Finlayson says, are a natural occurrence present in any new operation. He said he is confident that as the cashiers become faster, the line problem will disappear.

issues and serves as a forum for problems facing gay residents.

Finlayson said the support group serves an important purpose. "I want it to exist," he said. "It's a thing we need because in a dorm population of about 1,500 you're going to have some gay people who have some problems about being gay."

Although other support agencies exist on and off campus, Finlayson said a lot of people consider the dorms home and want to have services available there.

"And if you don't have a support group at home," said Finlayson, "then you're going to have some problems."

Brown bag blahs? Taste the Orient

by John Budd

When you're short on time or just can't face another bologna sandwich, you can find a variety of food and beverage services throughout the Union.

Whether or not you're looking for that first eye-opening cup of coffee in the morning, a cup to keep you awake through a night class, a light snack or a complete meal, satisfaction is not far away.

It's just a few days into the semester and already I've grown tired of my brown-bag creations. I decided to try the food at Far East Delight for a couple of days.

There were long lines at the counter at noon, but they moved steadily — owing to the efficiency of the employees.

In two days, I gained as many pounds and wiped out my food budget for the remainder of the week. But all was not lost.

I tried several Chinese dishes at the Far East Delight and was quite impressed with owner Paul Hui's entire

operation.

Of the two meals I sampled this week, the first was a combination of sweet and sour pork, one eggroll and chow mein (my choice) instead of fried rice. With this combo I tried a steamed pork bun.

The combination plate was pleasing to both my tastebuds and my eyes.

John Budd has four years of restaurant management experience and is an amateur gourmet cook.

I noticed, however, the chow mein — while it was hot and crisp — had an oily aftertaste. And although the portion of sweet and sour pork was small and might have contained more meat and less onions, the sauce was simply delicious.

Bravo to Hui's professional chef for capturing a nice balance of flavors and creating a superb texture.

Steamed pork buns. In all fairness, I must admit I'm not familiar with this item, but nevertheless I doubt I'll try another one soon. I found it to be tasteless with a doughy, mushy texture.

When I finally reached the center of the bun I discovered a small dab of tasty pork-and-sauce mixture. But it was not enough of a treat to encourage me to chomp through all that dough.

The following day I sampled the \$1.27 vegetarian plate and a piece of fried chicken on the side.

The plate is served with steaming white rice, topped with a colorful variety of crunchy vegetables in a delicate sauce. And the sauce enhances, rather than masks, the flavors of the vegetables.

The chicken was tender, lightly seasoned and tasted freshly cooked. Definitely an excellent lunch for just under \$2.

I recommend the Far East Delight because I think it not only has polite, attentive counter service and a fastidiously cleaned facility, but your food dollar goes a long way there.

Note to all food-additive watchdogs: Hui says his chef uses only minute amounts of monosodium glutamate when preparing pork buns and dim sum.

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Pro-choice rally held

by Jamie Williams

A rally commemorating the birthday of birth control activist Margaret Sanger featured political speeches aimed at deflating a proposed anti-abortion amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The noon gathering last Saturday in San Francisco's Washington Square included Assemblyman Willie Brown (D-SF) and City Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver. Mayor Dianne Feinstein, who a day earlier had declared Sept. 14 as "Margaret Sanger Day," did not attend Saturday's rally.

Sponsors, the San Francisco National Organization for Women, dubbed the rally, "For Your Right to Choose."

Spokespersons from NOW and Planned Parenthood enumerated the sharp divisions between abortion advocates and those opposed to legal abortions. Representatives of the anti-abortion group ("Pro-Life") forces looked on from a distance and handed out pamphlets to the small crowd.

Margaret Sanger, who was jailed in defense of her ideas during the turn of the 20th century, coined the oft-used phrases, "Family planning — children by choice not by chance," and, "Every child a wanted child." Sanger opened the first birth control clinic in the U.S. in 1913. On the first day of operation about 350 women waited in line outside the clinic's doors.

Assemblyman Brown, a long-time abortion supporter, said Saturday many politicians vote against abortion rights issues not because of any moral considerations, but because they "want to get re-elected."

Citing recent newspaper accounts



Photo by Glenn Ow

Planned Parenthood President Margaret Gault speaks out for abortion with St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church in the backdrop.

of anti-abortion forces organizing nationwide campaigns to elect supportive federal and state legislators, Brown urged abortion advocates to begin similar campaigns.

Planned Parenthood recently completed a survey revealing about 50 percent of its clients had a monthly income of \$300, and that about 30

percent would seek an illegal abortion "if the future deemed it necessary," said Margaret Gault, Board President of Planned Parenthood.

Gault said that if the proposed amendment making abortions illegal succeeded, many women would return to seeking "desperate means" to abort fetuses, leading to injury and death to some women.

The faculty is assigned to advise, but it tends to be lax, Gerdson said.

A woman enrolled last spring was suddenly notified she had graduated at the end of the previous fall semester. She was advised she needed more units when she had already met graduation requirements.

Gerdson suggests the deans of the eight major schools coordinate efforts among seniors and graduates to set up peer advising.

Under his proposal, peer advisors could be paid by work-study funds or earn course units.

Florence Schwartz, coordinator of advising, said "peer advising must work with the academic departments.

The program cannot be imposed on departments because not all departments may be interested."

Schwartz said a program like this must start with a basic foundation.

"It will be essential for peer advisors to work closely with and under the tutelage of faculty advisors," she said, adding that peer advisors would "by no means replace the faculty."

William Ward, dean of the School of Creative Arts, agreed with Gerdson's contention that seniors and graduates — having recently gone through undergraduate programs — would be the best persons to help undergraduates.

Gerdson said he would like to see faculty advisors content in their posi-

Synfuel: energy junk food

by Peter Farricker

Faculty, scientists and environmentalists are reinforcing congressional attempts to scale down President Carter's proposed \$88 billion synthetic fuels program.

The environmental impact from the controversial program pushed the Senate Energy Committee to slash nearly \$60 billion from the proposal last week. The House Banking Committee, concerned about economic considerations, asked that synfuels development not exceed \$3 billion.

Carter's original synfuel budget called for daily production of 2.5 million barrels of liquid and gaseous fuels extracted from coal, oilshale and tar sands, by 1990.

Ecologically, synfuels are a disaster. One environmental problem, according to the Sierra Club, is the increase of the current coal production rate by 33 percent. The mountain states, with their huge reserves of coal, would bear the brunt of this increase and be subject to massive land surgery.

"Synfuels are the junk food of the energy industry. They cost too much, provide too little nutritional value, are over-processed and are full of toxic materials," says Carl Pope, assistant director of Sierra Club.

Perhaps though, the farthest-reaching consequence of a crash synfuel program would be an additional discharge of carbon dioxide from the production and burning of synfuels.

John Monteverdi, assistant professor of meteorology here, says with more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere the "greenhouse effect" (keeping the earth warm by retaining infrared rays) would be escalated.

According to Monteverdi, between 1900-1940 there was an increase of 30 parts per million in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the temperature rose 1 degree Celsius over the northern hemisphere.

But since 1945, the temperature over the northern hemisphere has decreased even with this increase in carbon dioxide.

"It's kind of scary," Monteverdi says. The greenhouse effect is fact, yet there is some natural cycle on the downtrend counteracting the carbon dioxide.

'Even if only a small percentage of the ice caps melted it could mean a 20-foot rise in sea level

"The cycle will eventually warm up and then there may be an increase of more degrees. Even if only a small percentage of the polar ice caps melted it could mean a 20-foot rise in sea level. Thus Miami and even San Francisco would be in trouble."

The economic benefits of synfuels are another questionable factor. Initially the expensive plants must be

built. This could create some short-term jobs. After the plants are built, high-technology specialists would be employed.

Secondly, the synfuels would not be available until around 1990. This could lead to speculation in the price of synfuel and also take away funding from the development of "soft path" conservation.

"Our strategy, which focuses on mass transit, energy conservation and such renewable energy sources as solar power, can deliver, dollar for dollar, three to four times as much energy, much faster than the synfuel alternative. Our strategy will reduce the country's dependence on OPEC oil faster, cheaper and more effectively," says Pope.

Also included in Carter's synfuel program is the creation of an Energy Mobilization Board composed of presidential appointees.

Carter recently stated he is opposed to giving the EMB authority to waive federal, state and local laws to speed up the construction of high priority energy plans, but that is what he called for when he proposed the plan in July.

According to the Sierra Club, "The EMB could waive the requirement for a complete environmental impact statement assessing impacts and alternatives. Clean air standards and local zoning regulations and strip mining controls could be dropped at the stroke of a pen."

Unknown seems to be the key word in the synfuel question. Unknown are the economic aspects. Unknown are the environmental impacts and right now, unknown is President Carter's stand on synfuels.

Plan for student volunteers to offset shoddy academic advising

by Vickie Evangel

The "shoddy" quality of academic advising is cited as the reason A.S. President Steve Gerdson has proposed bringing students into the advising process.

Under the proposed plan seniors, graduates and graduate assistants would work with the faculty advisors who now help students complete their basic and major requirements.

"There is no responsive academic advising provided here," said Gerdson. "SF State has some 24,000 students and only one office with one lady in charge of the whole advising system," he said.

The faculty is assigned to advise, but it tends to be lax, Gerdson said.

A woman enrolled last spring was suddenly notified she had graduated at the end of the previous fall semester. She was advised she needed more units when she had already met graduation requirements.

Gerdson suggests the deans of the eight major schools coordinate efforts among seniors and graduates to set up peer advising.

Under his proposal, peer advisors could be paid by work-study funds or earn course units.

Florence Schwartz, coordinator of advising, said "peer advising must work with the academic departments.

The program cannot be imposed on departments because not all departments may be interested."

Schwartz said a program like this must start with a basic foundation.

"It will be essential for peer advisors to work closely with and under the tutelage of faculty advisors," she said, adding that peer advisors would "by no means replace the faculty."

William Ward, dean of the School of Creative Arts, agreed with Gerdson's contention that seniors and graduates — having recently gone through undergraduate programs — would be the best persons to help undergraduates.

Gerdson said he would like to see faculty advisors content in their posi-

tions, remain. Unfortunately, he said, "there are too many faculty members who have to be advisors but would rather not carry the responsibility."

A graduate student who wished to remain anonymous said, "My advisor is obnoxious. She is completely inflexible. You meet when she wants to, or you don't see her at all."

Candace Sharp, education major, said the problem with her advisor is arranging a meeting.

"Mostly, the problem is that my advisor is unfriendly," said Sharp.

Leo Young, professor of journalism, said there were no major problems with advisors and students. "The students who don't see advisors are the

ones who get into trouble and complain."

Another anonymous graduate student said "My advisor is never there. When he (the advisor) agrees to an appointment, he's late and inconsistent. He doesn't know information beyond his department. I have to go to other instructors for advice."

Gerdson said he anticipated problems would arise in his proposal. The training of seniors and graduates as Schwartz stressed would be essential. He added that the deans might help arrange training.

Gerdson said the problem of space hinders the peer advising program. Both Gerdson and Schwartz said the peer advisors should counsel in their respective schools.

But space is extremely limited.

William Costello, director of the Student Learning Center, said the center would provide space where students could meet with advisors.

Costello said the basic information on undergraduate courses, units and tests could be presented on slides or video tapes.

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The Bookstore Blues

Along with long lines, shortages of needed books and unusually high prices, students shopping this semester in the Franciscan Shop are being hit with a 20-cent increase in the cost of new textbooks.

The official line at the Franciscan Shop is that the increases are needed to recover the freight charges on new textbooks. The increase will generate \$30,000 to the bookstore's budget, without which they would be in the red by \$7,713.

The history of the Franciscan Shop has been one of gross mismanagement and fiscal ineptitude. It has taken as much abuse, much of it deserved, as the Post Office.

During the last fiscal year, for example, the Franciscan Shop projected a net income of \$160,657. It actually came out \$67,927 in the hole. They were only off by \$228,584.

According to Allen Williard, Chairman of the Board of the Franciscan Shop, the almost unbelievable disparity between the projection and the result is that the bookstore was left holding "hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of unused textbooks."

The Franciscan Shop had to swallow the cost of all unused books, sitting in boxes around the store like huge white elephants, because, again almost incredibly, the bookstore failed to return the books to the publishers before the return deadline.

To understand why the bookstore got stuck with so many unused books one must go back a few years. During the mid-seventies, the Franciscan Shop was randomly cutting orders and thus failing to provide the needed number of textbooks, leaving many students out in the cold. Professors began to order twice the number of books they needed in order to insure that each student could be accommodated. Two years ago the bookstore stopped cutting orders and began to order the full amount requested. Unfortunately, no one informed the professors of the change in policy, and they continued to order twice as many books as needed.

Joseph Heller could not invent a more absurd situation.

The Franciscan Shop is a non-profit organization and as such needs only to break even to provide a viable service. Today, however, they are facing stiff competition from the Second Front Bookstore.

According to Franciscan chairman Williard, the bookstore will be "more aggressive in meeting the publisher's return deadline." Given the performance of the Franciscan Shop in the past, we can only wait and see.

Extra, Extra

Get your H-bombs

Incredible as it may seem, the press actually won some victories in the courts this week.

Both the *Progressive* magazine and the *Daily Californian*, the campus newspaper of UC Berkeley, were allowed by the courts to print detailed accounts of the production of the hydrogen bomb.

The dropping of the respective lawsuits shows no new appreciation for the sanctity of the First Amendment, however, but merely that the government realized it had no case.

The notion that a journalist's explanation of the workings of the atomic bomb will send a rash of mad bombers scurrying to their basements with plans to take the city of New York hostage is the height of naivete.

In fact, *Phoenix* printed a similar, if less specific, story on atomic-bomb construction (see *Phoenix*-Mar. 29, 1979) and as of yet we've failed to detect any substantial increase in the number of nuclear weapons sticking out of back-packs and briefcases.

Even though the issue is black and white — the right of a newspaper to print a story gathered entirely from documents in the public domain — federal officials are currently investigating whether the *Progressive* violated some of the secrecy provisions in the Atomic Energy Act. The constitutionality of the act is sketchy, at best.

But for now, in a decade during which the Burger Court has all but declared an open season on the freedom of the press, we can look at the *Progressive* decision as, if not a change in policy, at least a glimmer of hope.

PHOENIX

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Letters from *Phoenix* readers will be printed on the basis of available space and must be signed by the author.

Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

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1978

PRIZE-WINNING NEWSPAPER
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opinion

Stephen Davis

Abolish The Vice Squad

Proposition Q, which will appear on the November ballot, would abolish the Vice Squad, the "armed preachers" of our society, and repeal 40 city ordinances governing prostitution, gambling and pornography. It would save the city \$500,000 in Vice Squad salaries and more than \$4.5 million yearly in court fees and incarceration costs.

In light of the rising crime rate in San Francisco, it only makes sense that the city government appropriate more money for the protection of its citizens. As it stands now however, the Vice Squad receives a bigger chunk than the homicide squad or the rape prevention program. The Vice Squad budget has actually increased since

Proposition 13, while allocations for street patrol have decreased.

Of the 4339 Vice Squad arrests last year, over 90 percent were for prostitution. Instead of protecting people, the Vice Squad simply enforces moral beliefs and, in doing so, makes criminals out of prostitutes who are trying to make a living. For 200 years we have been cursed with Puritan morals — so much so that we have laws governing these beliefs and a Vice Squad to enforce them.

Moral laws belong in the church and not the government. The constitution guarantees every man and woman life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Just because one man's pursuit of

happiness is seen as a moral outrage by another doesn't mean the government should interfere. As long as the rights of others are not directly affected, every man should have the right to live his life in his own way.

San Francisco is a tolerant city. With its diverse sub-cultures, one soon learns to accept people of different lifestyles. The Vice Squad, however, stifles this diversity by punishing those who do not follow the Puritan morals prescribed by law. It perpetuates the Puritan tradition and, by doing so, robs us of what we could be.

The Vice Squad doesn't protect society, but only aggravates it. In Denmark, for example, violent sex

crimes actually decreased after the legalization of prostitution and pornography. It would appear that some "vice" crimes relieve tensions associated with violent behavior.

Much of the initial support for the proposition, sponsored by the Libertarian Party, came from the gay community.

The Vice Squad, which has made a habit of busting gay bars, bath houses, and theaters, apparently believe in making life rough for the gays. Twenty-five percent of the prostitution arrests last year were male.

Those who support the Vice Squad claim that every victimless crime has a victim. The only victim is the taxpayer.

Elise Fisher

Too many boobs on the tube

Television advertisers tell me that I've come a long way, baby (how did they know my name is baby?), but it's hard to believe when I watch a zombie-like woman accept a \$5 bill from a man who rips her \$50 silk original in half, in a detergent commercial.

It seems ironic that television commercials aimed at women, the major consumers, would portray us as brainless idiots, who throw orgasmic fits when informed that the whitener is being taken out of our fabric softener.

We are all taught at an early age not to talk to strangers. But what about the man who walks through the kitchen wall, and the demure little housewife who calmly asks, "Who are you?" The one that amazes me is the

woman who opens up her toilet and finds the Tidy Bowl four-piece band floating around.

How can any woman relate to commercials that smack of chauvinism?

Imagine going into a restaurant with a friend who can't wait to unbutton her blouse and show you her new bra. And remember the woman who refused to leave her house until she found her girdle and luckily (yeah, it looked close for a few seconds), she recalled she was wearing it.

I'm willing to bet the average woman does not spend her afternoons taking the Viva paper towel test, or comparing the leading peanut butter to her favorite brand. I've yet to catch a woman squeezing the Charmin or playing pingpong with a ball painted with nail polish.

Look at the heroes the television executives have given us. Consider Sarah Tucker, the woman who has devoted her life to serving whipped cream from a container (you'd think she whipped it herself, the way she acts). Don't forget old Mrs. Olson, who can't cook worth a damn, but she makes one helluva cup of instant coffee.

Then there is the wife who deceives her husband by serving him a salad dressing made with buttermilk (sly little devil).

Since when did men become experts on dirty clothes? "He" used to have ring-around-the-collar, but now women flock to shopping malls with their greasiest clothes so he can explain the hazards of harsh detergents.

If I had a daughter and I saw a strange man talking to her about bathroom tissue in a grocery store, I'd call the manager.

Advertising executives have always been partial to men, letting them carry (and lose) the travelers checks and decide whether they'd prefer stuffing or potatoes. With all the progress women have made in every sector of the job market, it is only a matter of time before the advertisers must change their appeal.

Women do not want to be portrayed with curlers in their hair, Ajax under their fingernails and Lemon Pledge in the air.

And if I ever get a phone call from a friend, telling me about the latest in tampon protection, I'll tell her where to stick it.

Letters to the editor

Editor:

Your *Phoenix* issue — Sept. 6, 1979, page 7 — contained a picture of a figure doing a "Tyrolian Traverse" of the Student Union Towers. This is a fairly well-known climbing/mountaineering procedure. The climber was student Bela G. Vadasz and the occasion was a Recreational-Outdoor Activities Fair co-sponsored by the Associated Students and the Recreation Department a few (5-6) semesters ago. He received permission previously, and the feat deserves proper recognition.

Kathleen C. White

Editor:

I thought the purpose of any school department was to help and guide the troubled student in need, but after the crap that got thrown in my face from the Mathematics Department, I'm not so sure anymore.

As a math major, I'm currently enrolled in Math 231, a calculus course. Unfortunately, the course textbook sold out at both the Franciscan Shop and the Second Front Book Store before I was able to buy one. So my teacher suggested that I go to the math department and ask if I could borrow their copy of the text to Xerox the needed pages for my assignments. When I explained my predicament to the department secretary, she informed me that it costs the university to Xerox extra paper.

Realizing that a few cents is much more important than a student's education, I offered to Xerox the needed pages at my own expense. Then one of the department heads, interrupted by stating that they "don't provide such service." I told him I'd copy the pages and return the book as soon as possible, but all I received was a meaningless "sorry." I then asked him if I could use the book to do my homework right there in the office. I might as well have asked him if I could borrow his wife for the weekend, for he replied, "Sorry, we're not providing that kind of service. Your teacher had no right to tell you to come here, so you might as well leave."

Rather than waving my arms wildly and screaming like a madman, I chose to leave quietly and calmly, although I felt the blood in my body reach a critical heating point. The point is this: the math department made no effort in trying to help and I, the student, have to suffer. Thanks to the Mickey Mouse antics and asinine attitudes from the math department I'll be two weeks behind in an extremely tough course by the time I'm able to buy the book. I'm not going to let this ludicrous episode faze me for this semester, but this kind of bureaucratic bullshit sometimes makes me wonder whether school really is worth the time and effort.

sincerely,

Douglas Amador

Keep Those Cards And Letters Coming In, Folks.

Unquote of the week

Do you know how long it takes to put pants on a dead man?

--Megan Marshak, breaking a year-long silence over the death of her former employer.

board

from page 1

included a \$500,000 appropriation to hire field work coordinators, who develop programs to assist placement of students in field work internships.

The last item requests \$300,000 to attract and facilitate the hiring of disabled employees in the CSUC system.

At yesterday's meeting, the California State Student Association presented a resolution to the board that would place a student on faculty personnel committees as a voting member.

This resolution constitutes the latest action in a continuing effort of the CSSA during the past 4 years to achieve more direct student influence on faculty personnel processes. However, this is the first time that voting on faculty personnel committees has been proposed, according to a statement by the CSSA.

According to the CSSA statement, "... the student is the ultimate consumer of the teacher's in-classroom efforts, and is in the best position to judge whether the instructor has been effective or not in communicating his/her knowledge ..."

The statement also said that presently the standard written evaluations by students are placed in the "little black box" of the Retention, Tenure and Promotion process with no indication of how the information is interpreted or utilized.

AS President Steve Gerdson, who returned from Long Beach last night, said Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke is opposed to the RTP proposal. According to Gerdson, Dumke supports student and non-tenure faculty member's input in RTP positions, however not with a voting membership for final decision-making.

In other business, the trustees:

- * Cleared the way for CSUC campuses to proceed with a policy allow-

ing California residents 60 years old or more to pay no application or student service fees.

Senate Bill 24, approved July 11, 1979, already allows the state university system to implement such a fee waiver program beginning Jan. 1, but CSUC campuses had to wait for yesterday's trustee approval of program regulations before they could publicize the fee waiver policy.

- * Adopted a resolution giving campuses the discretion to admit applicants who have a minimum 3.2 grade point average without requiring standardized admission test scores.

At present, all applicants for first-time freshman or lower-division status must supply transcripts of previous school work and scores from either the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or the American College Test (ACT). However, applicants with high school GPAs of 3.2 or better are eligible for admission regardless of test scores.

Passage of this resolution means campuses can save on time and paperwork, and students can save on test fees. The SAT cost \$8.25, the ACT \$7.50, this semester. But if it wishes, a campus could still require students with 3.2 GPAs to submit test scores for purposes other than admission, such as advising and placement.

- * Placed CSUC campuses on equal footing with other colleges and universities that accept students on the basis of work finished through 11th grade.

The trustees, concerned that some freshman applicants are choosing other universities because the CSUC admission notice may come later than others, authorized the chancellor to set standards for early admission com-

mitments to high-achieving students after they complete 11th grade. Currently, work completed through the first semester of 12th grade by applicants, along with their test scores, is used as a basis for admission.

With the new standards, a CSUC campus could tell an outstanding student who has just finished 11th grade, that he or she will be admitted, upon the condition that the student earns a high school diploma or equivalent.

It is now up to Chancellor Glenn Dumke to determine what students should be eligible for such a commitment.

- * Had its Finance Committee consider a proposal to move up the beginning date for application fee hikes. The full board will vote on the measure at its November meeting.

In July, the trustees approved a \$5 increase in the application fee, admission fee, raising it from \$20 to \$25. The increase was scheduled to take effect for the fall 1980 semester.

However, four CSUC campuses run on the quarter system, and their 1980 school year starts with the summer quarter. The Finance Committee discussed changing the starting date to the summer quarter, 1980, to allow these campuses a smoother transition to the increase.

SF State would not be affected if the date were moved up to summer, because summer sessions here are controlled by Continuing Education and applications go through a different process.

But when the \$5 increase takes effect next fall, SF State might expect an extra \$82,000 to flow in if a similar

number of people apply then as they did this semester. SF State received 16,403 applications for this fall.

Systemwide, the CSUC annually receives about 275,000 applications, according to budget analyst Richards. This translates to an additional \$1.2 million with the increase, money the trustees feel the system needs badly because of budget cuts in recent years.

At the July 17 meeting of the board, D. Dale Hanner, vice chancellor of Business Affairs for the CSUC, noted that since 1971 the cost of the admissions process has risen 141 percent, yet the application fee has remained constant.

artists

from page 1

authorize payment to Dolan's group. When Dolan finally did get his check after a two-week wait, he took it to the bank to cash only to discover that the check was no good because for the second time it was lacking AS President Steve Gerdson's signature. The check needed two signatures because it was for more than \$500.

Though Gerdson and AS Treasurer Tessy Rollins were unavailable for comment, specific documents containing dates confirm the fact that purchase orders for paying performers sit on Associated Student's desks.

Mazzafero said that there are too many people involved in the process. He added that "a contract stipulated that the performer must be paid four days after his performance."

This is nearly impossible because checks must be handled by four different processing offices.

Before a performer can get his check, it has to be approved by the Performing Arts Center. It is then sent to the AS Treasurer's office. Louis Murdock, director of Student Activities, then authorizes a performance. Finally, the Auxiliary Accounting office gets the check. There the check itself must pass through four hands.

This process normally takes about ten days but delays usually occur because the checks tend to collect dust in AS offices.

Bob Quinn, Auxiliary Accounting Coordinator, said none of the stages of check processing can be eliminated because of the potential for liability.

Unfortunate circumstances caused a

six month delay in payment to one performer, according to an accounting office employee. The circumstance turned out to be summer vacation. Yet, the performance had occurred three months before the summer break.

facts on file

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The final straw

The time was ripe for revolution.

At precisely 4:50 p.m. the campus cashier's windows closed.

"We are closed!" barked the voice of bureaucracy at a group of students waiting in line.

"You are supposed to close at 5:00," a student shouted back. The waiting students, all masters candidates in Special Education, needed to pay their lab fees to be able to buy text materials.

"We were here at 4:40," said Sheila Meneely, taking the lead. Suddenly the scene which started calmly, shifted.

"Come on let's go to the president's office," said Meneely.

The group marched up to the fifth floor of the New Administra-

tion Building and into President Paul F. Romberg's office. A torrent of unchecked frustration poured from their lips.

"Why didn't they stop us from getting in line?" asked Susan Kerns. "Yaaa," echoed the gathering tide.

Norma Urcuyo-Siani, secretary to the president, said she would be right back and fled the room.

Back in a flash, the secretary guided the angry students back to the magically reopened cashier's window.

Up against the wall, bureaucracy had no choice but to give in to the voice of the people.

Students of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your fees.

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Deadline for prose and poetry submissions to "Transfer 38," the San Francisco State literary magazine, is Friday, Oct. 5. Manuscripts should be placed in the Creative Writing Box in the Creative Writing Office, HLL 236. "Transfer" will be published before the end of the semester and all manuscripts will be returned to the Creative Writing box in the Creative Writing Office.

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Sidewalk Sale Diamond Heights Blvd. - Sussex Street. Saturday-Sunday, Sept. 22-23, 11-4 p.m. 5 homes: furniture, clothing, fabrics, housewares, records, more!

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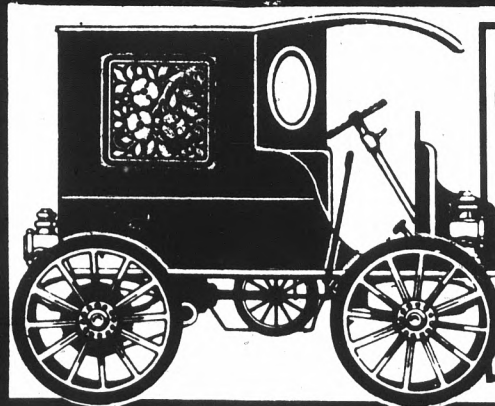
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Broncos jolt Gators

by A.R. Worthington

Santa Clara.— Last Friday's football game was billed to be a closely matched, hard-fought contest between two undefeated teams. Unfortunately for the Gators, someone forgot to tell Santa Clara.

Playing as though they had no idea the script called for a close game, Santa Clara passed, ran and kicked its way over SF State, 36-0, under sultry skies at Buck Shaw Stadium in Santa Clara.

Saturday the Gators will play their third road game in a row at Cal-Poly Pomona. Although SF State leads the series 12-1 and beat Pomona last year, they are anticipating a tough game. "It will be a good game, Pomona is a good team," said Gator head coach Vic Rowen. "We'll have to play a much better game this week and we will."

On their opening possession last Friday, the Gators gave no indication of weakness as they marched from their own 19 yard line into Bronco territory before getting stopped.

However, Alan Dewert shanked a punt for only 14 yards, giving Santa Clara the ball on their 35.

When junior quarterback, Dave Alfaro took over and drove the Broncos 65 yards for their first touchdown, a pattern began to emerge. The

Broncos were opening holes of Grand Canyon proportions and sophomore running back Troy Forte was galloping through them.

With freshman quarterback Russ Jensen at the helm, SF State drove to its 37 before being throttled on a third down sack by the ubiquitous Bronco defense. This was a portent of things to come.

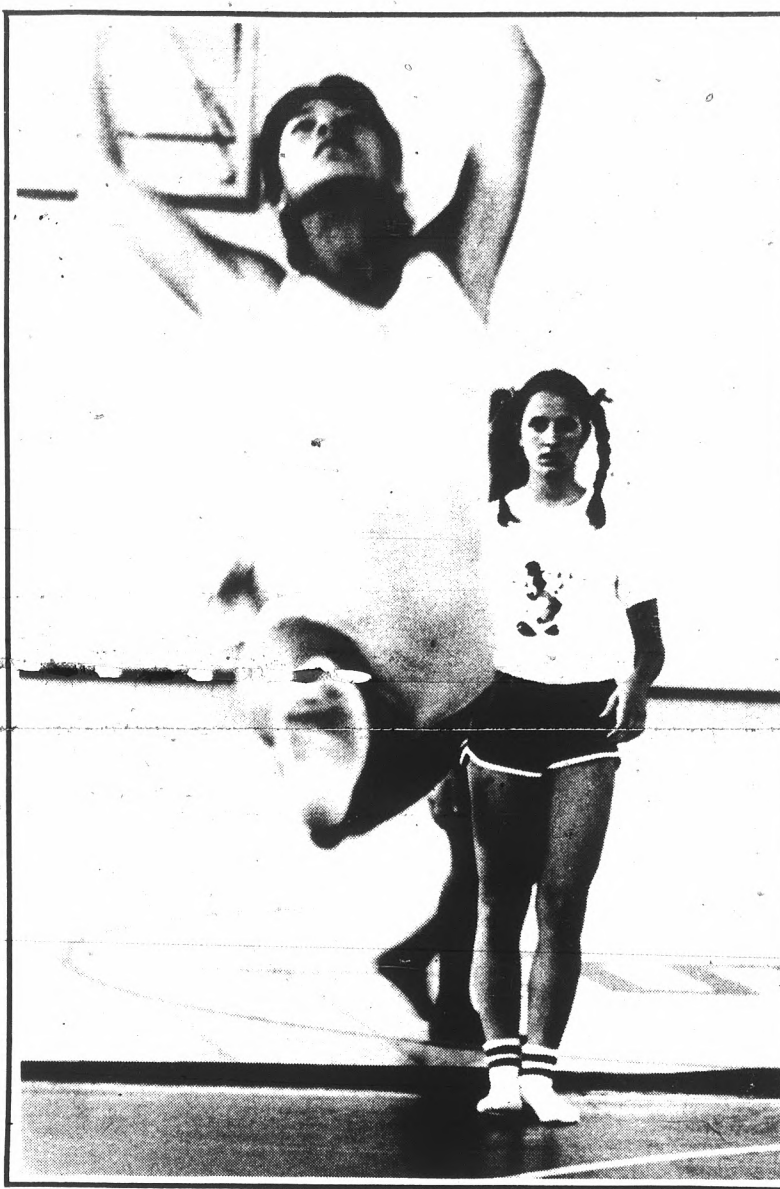
The rest of the game, the Gators never got a substantial drive, reaching Bronco territory only three times.

Santa Clara continued to besmirch the reputation of the SF State defense as they scored six more times to make the half-time score 29-0.

The Broncos never did stop picking up yardage. They amassed 585 total yards, 286 rushing and 299 passing. SF State had 36 yards rushing and 84 passing for 120 total yards.

When questioned about the game, a number of players declined to point a finger at one particular weak spot but called the defeat a "team loss."

Head coach Vic Rowen was much more direct. "Santa Clara was better in every phase of the game. They were bigger and maybe better prepared. But even if we played as well as we could against them we still would have lost. They were that much better."



Tina Ramirez performs during one of the gymnastics team's practices as Nancy Lionetti awaits her turn.

Photo by Jean Ewers

Gymnasts: Livin' on the vault line

by Liz Everett

Keeping a close eye on the performances of the athletes as they twist and turn through their routines is Joan Hann, the newly-appointed head women's gymnastics coach at SF State.

"I had heard about the job opening through a friend of mine and decided to make a go of it," says the blonde, blue-eyed Hann. She is replacing Andrea Schmid who had coached the Gator team for over a decade.

Prior to coming to SF State, Hann had been the head women's gymnastics coach the past six seasons at West Valley Junior College in Saratoga.

"Maturity seems to be the only difference between coaching at a junior college and here at SF State," says Hann. "I think the third and fourth years really make a difference in this sport."

It can't help but make a difference. Gymnasts begin practice officially in September for a season which lasts from December to March. Spending that much time just practicing says quite a bit for drive, dedication and, ultimately, talent.

One of the brighter spots on the Gator team this season should be veteran Elizabeth Fartan-Santos who, according to Hann, should be "tough competition" in all events.

The gymnastic season opens Dec. 5 against Hayward State and Hann's optimism is clearly noticeable.

"I had anticipated a few problems coming into the job, but there's a lot of enthusiasm among the girls and they're willing to work hard," she says.

An accomplished gymnast herself, Hann participated in the 1968 Olympic trials in Los Angeles as a vaulter, finishing 15th, one point short of qualifying.

"After I quit competing, I started judging, which kept me up with the new trends and coaching techniques," says Hann. As a judge, she holds an Elite National rating, allowing her to officiate at all national meets.

Outside of her interest in gymnastics, Hann enjoys scuba diving, snow skiing and flying. She's presently working towards her pilot's license.

A native of Fresno, the 27-year-old Hann attended Fresno City College and Fresno State University where she obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree in Physical Education in 1973. Just this past spring, she received her Masters degree from San Jose State University.

Hann is already anticipating next season, when she'll have her first chance of recruiting gymnasts to SF State. She has a few women in mind now that are "some real hot-doggers."

"There's one at City College (of SF) who's turning a few heads," she says.

Hann is hoping this season's Gators, basically an unknown quantity, will turn a few heads this year.

Women's sports: no longer no sweat

by Janet Coffman

Near the entrance to the Marina District offices of the Women's Sports Foundation hangs a black and white photograph of women playing 19th century lawn tennis — white faces framed by wisps of soft, wind-blown hair, limbs poised attentively in anticipation of the next volley, despite the obvious constraints of full, ankle-length skirts.

In contrast, the other walls are broken up by dramatic color prints of robust Chinese women displaying gold medals, their features emblazoned against a red unfurled flag and blue sky.

The contrast, historical as well as cultural, demonstrates the rationale underlying the organization of the Women's Sports Foundation, a non-profit educational institution, founded by tennis player Billie Jean King in 1974.

"It's all about sweating," says Barbara Fox, research and education director of the foundation, as she settles behind a desk obscured with the litter of pamphlets, coffee cup, memos, ashtray and manila folders. "Women in this country aren't supposed to sweat for various cultural and psychological reasons. Horses sweat. Men perspire. Women glow."

Language, however, is often the

passive victim of cultural biases. As the tubular and corseted images of Victorian womanhood, bottle of laudanum in hand, faded into cumbersome, but lively figures dressed in cotton bloomers and silk knee-high tennis skirts, academicians and doctors continued to warn of the detrimental effects of the "sporting-woman."

In 1979, several congressmen are attempting to dilute implementation of Title IX, that portion of the 1972 Education Amendments prohibiting sex discrimination in federally assisted educational programs.

The changes they are trying to make will eliminate athletics from consideration under the 1972 legislation. The Women's Sports Foundation is taking on cultural biases with a versatility of style not unlike that of their athletic champion, Charlotte (Lottie) Dodd. Dodd, a 20th century sports figure, won Wimbledon five times, participated in Olympic hockey and archery competitions and won the British Ladies Golf Championship in 1904.

"Primarily we are here to encourage women rarely involved in sports to participate," says Fox, "while supporting those successful women athletes who can serve as role models."

The blue-eyed director, whose previous lack of interest in sports prompted her mother to wryly comment, "Isn't that funny, you never were an athlete," says, "Our goals in directing women into sports are to emphasize the fitness, health and fun of physical activity."

"If you are fit, you're healthier both physically and mentally. And women don't seem to have much fun. We are always too busy taking care of everyone else," she says.

Funded by memberships and corporate donors such as Avon, Great Waters of France Inc. and the Bristol-Myers Co., the foundation issues a monthly magazine, *Women's Sports*. The publication is complete with color photographs, glossy paper, monthly features and articles on athletic notables such as Chris Evert Lloyd, Cynthia (Sippy) Woodhead and the Connecticut Falcons.

The organization acts as a clearing-house for information on women's athletics, advising callers where to play field hockey, distributing literature on fund raising, physical conditioning and skills, awarding sports scholarships to girls and offering consultation to women athletes attempting to organize.

Predominantly involved in education, the foundation's small staff of four full-time and two part-time workers recently sent Executive Director Eva Auchincloss to confer with President Carter and H.E.W. Secretary Patricia Harris in Washington D.C., on the issues of Title IX.

The organization has circulated a declaration calling for implementation of Title IX in its original form. Among those groups endorsing this effort are the United States Racquetball Association, B'nai B'rith Women, the American Association of University Women and the United States Ski Association.

As part of its concern with the portrayal of women in the media, the Women's Sports Foundation monitors women's athletic competitions broadcast over major networks. It is particularly critical of what it sees as the "failure" on the part of the networks to provide equal air time for women's sports.

The group enthusiastically supports the challenges women are offering to the traditional sports establishment. "There is so much dirt in sports," says Fox.

"You will find a certain amount of prima donnas among women athletes, but for the most part there is enough

scoreboard	
SOCCER	UPCOMING
Far Western Conference Tournament at Davis, Sept. 14, 15 SF State 3 wins, 1 tie 1st Place — SF State	Sept. 21 Water Polo at Fresno Invitational
Non-League at San Jose State, Sept. 18 San Jose State 2, SF State 1	Sept. 22 *Soccer vs. Davis at Balboa (2 p.m.) **Football at Cal-Poly Pomona (7:30 p.m.) *Women's Cross Country at Arcata vs. Humboldt and Chico (11 a.m.) *Men's Cross Country at Chico (11 a.m.)
WATER POLO	Sept. 25 *Volleyball vs. Sonoma State (7:30)
Sept. 19 SF State 9, UOP 8	Sept. 26 Volleyball at UC Berkeley (8:00)
VOLLEYBALL	*League contest **Broadcast on Sept. 23 at 1 p.m. over KSFS via com cable TV channel 6 and cable radio 100.7 FM.
Davis Tournament Opening Pool, Sept. 15 SF State 4 wins, 2 losses Winner's bracket (single elimination) Santa Clara 2 wins, SF State 1 win	
Non-League Sept. 18 Santa Clara 3 wins, SF State 1 win	
at Hayward, Sept. 19 SF State 15 15 15 Hayward 7 4 10	

consciousness to offset this.

"For example," says Fox, "in the Women's Tennis Association, top players such as Billie Jean King and Chris Evert are taking less money each tournament. This helps build up prize money for less skillful players so they can support themselves by playing tennis."

"Other women are organizing themselves into associations in order to secure health insurance and retirement plans. These groups offer workshops to their members on organizing finances, dealing with the press and developing their particular game," says Fox.

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arts



Congo Phil getting some rhythmic inspiration from Afro-Haitian dance students.

Photo by Jeff Belt

Rush over to ACT

by Mario Petta

Do you remember those "good news — bad news" jokes? Well, the subject matter in this case is live theater.

Summer is over and the tourists are gone, yet this is the time of year when San Francisco's legitimate theaters swing into action. Unfortunately, the cost involved often inhibits students from attending.

The bad news is that only one of San Francisco's major theaters still maintains a "student rush" policy. The

good news is that the only one is the American Conservatory Theater.

A.C.T. will be offering seven new productions this season beginning with "Romeo and Juliet" on October 3. "Buried Child," "The Little Foxes," "The Crucifer of Blood," "The Girl of The Golden West," "A History of the American Film" and "Pantagruel" will be added to the repertoire as the season progresses. The two revivals from last season are Noel Coward's "Hay Fever" and Eugene O'Neill's

"Ah, Wilderness!"

Student rush tickets are for whatever seats are remaining on the evening of the performance. These tickets go on sale one-half hour before curtain, for \$4. One person with a student I.D. may purchase two tickets, but they must be paid for in cash. These tickets are also available for productions sponsored by A.C.T. at the Marines Memorial Theater, though prices may vary.

At the present time, Bob Fosse's "Dancin'" is playing at the Orpheum, and the Fats Waller musical "Ain't Misbehavin'" is running at the Curran. Numerous plays, concerts and revues are being offered at smaller theaters and clubs in the city and many offer a discount to students.

'Dawg music' geniuses

by D.D. Wolohan

San Francisco was treated to three superb nights of virtuoso performances recently by mandolinist David Grisman and his group joined by special guest jazz violinist Stephane Grappelli.

A thunderous foot-stomping ovation greeted the 72-year-old Grappelli at the Great American Music Hall during the six sold out shows.

Grisman's "dawg music" — melodic bluegrass/jazz played on the mandolin — has been a favorite attraction at the Music Hall the past couple of years. The coupling of Grappelli with Grisman was a stroke of musical genius. Grappelli stole the show with his polished playing performed with apparent ease.

Joining the band, he opened with "It Don't Mean a Thing If It Ain't Got That Swing." Immediately, the audience was primed for the two-hour concert. After another energetic number, the Frenchman slowed the pace with "Misty."

Whether giving his rendition of old standards or joining in Grisman's dawg music, Grappelli's mastery of the

violin stood out. Yet he did not monopolize the set, but complimented Grisman, mandocellist Mike Marshall, guitarist/violinist Mark O'Connor and bassist Ron Wasserman both figuratively and literally, gesturing his praise after several pieces.

O'Connor, grand national fiddle champion, traded licks on "Tiger Rag" with Grappelli to the delight of the packed house which, at times, seemed transfixed by the concert.

The sound that flowed from Grappelli's violin as he pulled his bow across the strings was like sweet warm honey. It was a clean clear full-bodied sound that released the soul of the instrument.

The quintet played selections from the Grisman-Grappelli soundtrack "King of the Gypsies," followed by Duke Ellington's "Satin Doll." Throughout the concert it was very evident that all the performers and especially the old jazz master thoroughly enjoyed playing together. Their enthusiasm radiated from the stage.

Toward the end of the evening, when the Grisman quartet took a break, Grappelli took to the piano, the first instrument he learned.

"The only time I play the piano is when it is on a stage," he said gesturing to the instrument, "so I'll practice for you." With the flair of fellow French musical genius Michel Legrand, Stephane improvised on oldies "I Like New York in June," and "I Get a Kick Out of You." Then he switched to rag-time jazz with "Tea for Two" and "Jeepers Creepers."

The group returned for a couple more numbers before departing. The exuberant crowd went wild. Grappelli and Grisman et al returned with "Sweet Georgia Brown" for an encore. Had there not been another show 30 minutes later, the audience would've demanded a second and third encore. But two hours of superb entertainment would have to suffice. In addition to the tremendous ovation one almost expected gold coins to be tossed on stage (even at \$376 an ounce).

Walking along O'Farrell Street after the show in the refreshing fog it was not surprising to hear people whistle their favorite numbers of the memorable evening.

Pounding out the beat

by Anna Figueroa

He hears the Nile River as he plays his kalimba. He strokes the thin metal keys quickly and deftly to an original composition, "Floating Down the Nile."

Congo Phil also plays the conga drums. For four years his hands have punched out rhythms for students in the Afro-Haitian dance classes at SF State.

"Playing for dancers is an art," he said. "It's not like when you jam or play for yourself; you have to follow the dancers and give them what they need."

Phil sits in front of the class of 40 men and women, with the kalimba to one side and two tall conga drums before him.

Although he usually plays alone, a friend will occasionally join him. This time, Amano is taking the second conga drum and chanting a samba as they play.

As the dancers sweat and strain through strenuous warm-up exercises, the music of the drums intensifies. The instructor calls, claps and counts the

steps with fire and command. The students give with all their bodies and hearts.

"I really like playing for dancers," Phil said. "They give back energy. It's what I call funky."

The music he plays for the dance classes is completely improvised. He produces rhythms based on the movements of the steps being taught.

"Each teacher, each class is different. Certain teachers want a certain style, or they ask for a particular sound. I try not to watch the class too much, because with so many people, I can lose the rhythm trying to follow them," he said.

Originally, from Columbus, Ohio, Phil moved to the West Coast to be closer to the Brazilian and African sources of his music. He lived in St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, for one year, to improve his craft.

His association with music starts with his father, a tap dancer. Although he has played the congas for 11 years, Phil has also studied guitar and piano. Phil doesn't fit into a category. He

plays with jazz groups and rock 'n' roll bands, new wave and country. He isn't affiliated with one particular group; he goes where there is a gig, where friends need a conga player.

If he is not performing on campus, in a club, concert or street fair, Phil might be found working on the Victorian home he shares with four others in Noe Valley. His room, as he describes it, is a natural setting with palm boughs, pampas grass, and a dancing Buddha.

He also collects stuffed animals. Being a Leo, he says, he is partial to cats.

Congo Phil retreats to his room or to Golden Gate Park to write his music. He has only written a few pieces, but when he does, "the music comes through me; I can't explain it. The music is just something I feel."

Phil is pretty content with his life right now. He is satisfied with the work he does. He hasn't any definite plans for the future except to perhaps someday travel to South America or Africa to learn more about his music.

SPOTLIGHT

DANCE

September 20 — Embaje, the student dance organization at SF State, will present a lecture-demonstration with the theatrical dance company Eiko and Koma at 12-1 p.m. at the Barbary Coast. Admission \$1.00.

POETRY

September 25 — Jana Harris and Gloria Frym will read at the Intersection, 756 Union Street, San Francisco, 8:00 p.m., donation \$2.00. Harris is author of "This House that Rocks with Every Truck on the Road" and "Pin Money," both from Jungle Garden Press. Frym, a writer for the "San Francisco Review of Books," is author of "Impossible Affection."

FILM

September 20-21 — "The Boys from Brazil" starring Gregory Peck, Lawrence Olivier and James Mason. The film will be shown in the Barbary Coast on both days at 4 and 7 p.m. Admission is \$1.00 for students and \$1.50 general.

THEATER

September 26 — The One Act Theater Company will perform "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory, "Save Me a Place at Forest Lawn," by Lorees Yerby and "A Perfect Analysis Given by a Parrot," by Tennessee Williams. 8 p.m. in the Barbary Coast, \$2.00 for students, \$3.00 general.

JAZZ

September 21 — Associated Students Performing Arts presents the Mercury Jazz Trio at 2 p.m. in the Union Depot of the Student Union. FREE.

September 25 — Associated Students Performing Arts presents the Gracie Glassman Quartet at noon in the Barbary Coast. FREE.

CONCERT

September 23 — Associated Students Performing Arts will present cellist Leonard Rose, the first performer in a Classical Artist series, at 3 p.m. in McKenna Theater in the Creative Arts Building. Admission is \$3.50 for students and \$5.00 general.



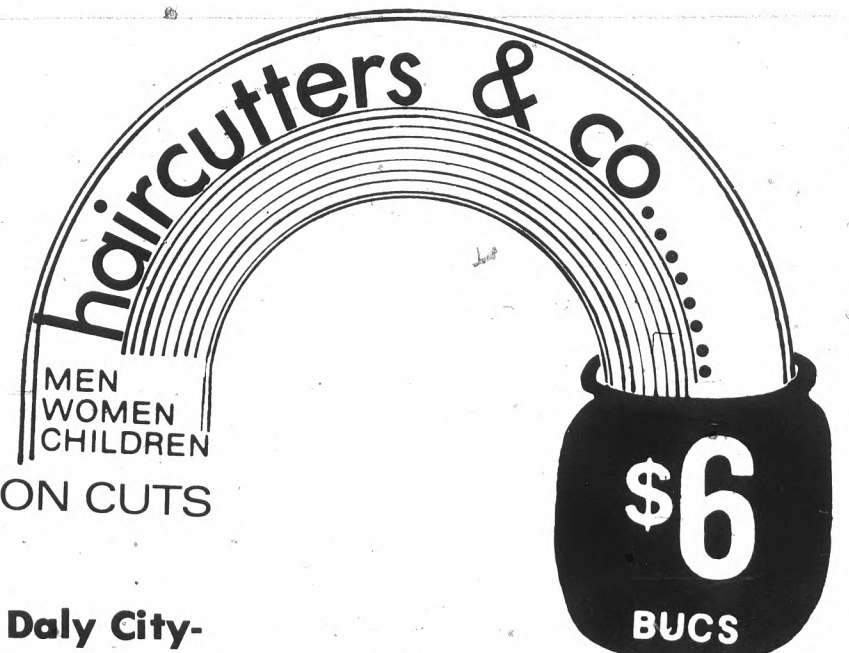
Jazz participants Mike Marshall, Stephane Grappelli, David Grisman and Mark O'Connor.

Photo by D.D. Wolohan

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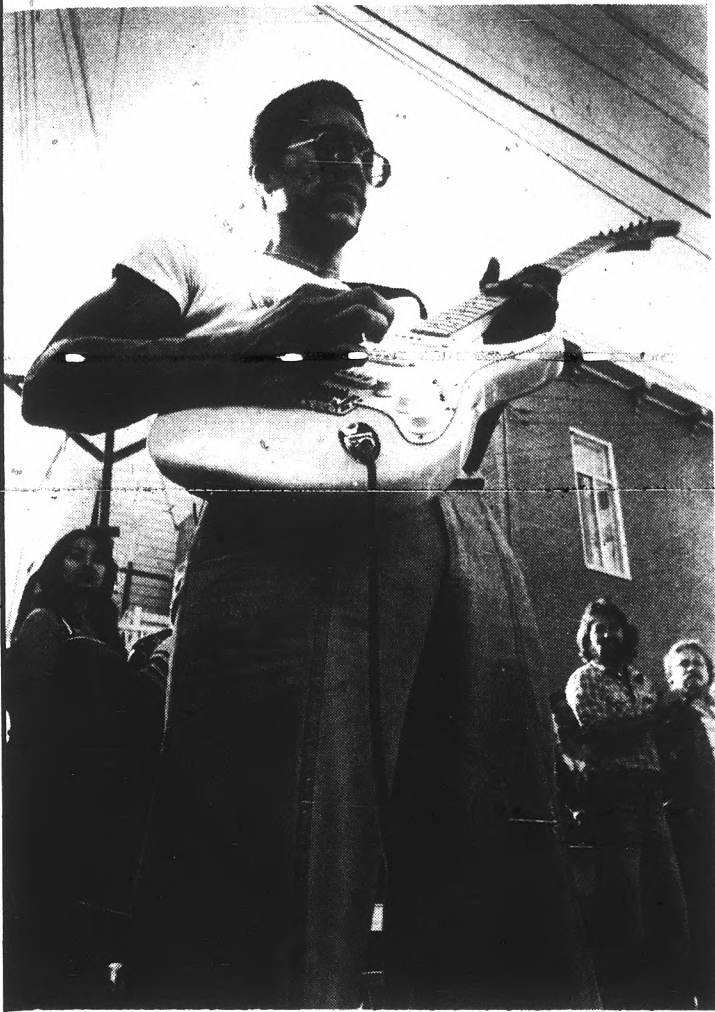
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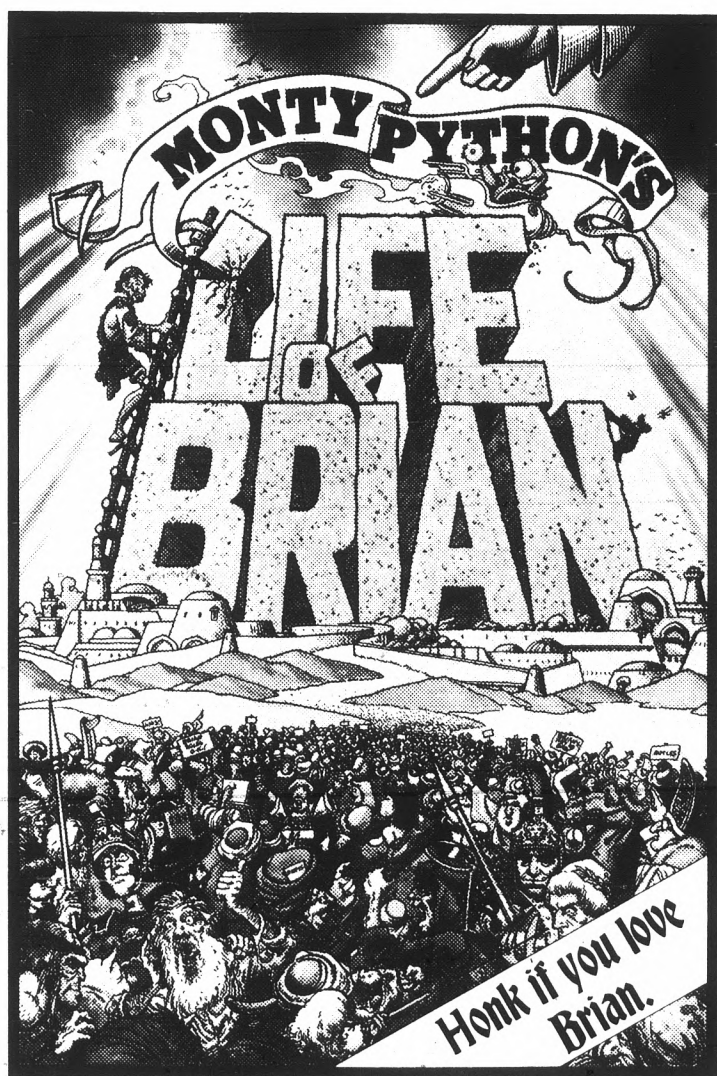
Music, low riders animate fair



It was a perfect day for a perfect street fair in the Mission District last Sunday. The fair, organized by the 24th Street Merchants' Association, featured everything from Mexican food, a low rider car-hopping contest, live salsa and rock music to a Rio de Janeiro style samba parade.

About 15,000 people packed the streets for the festivities. Whether they were there to see the low riders, or to listen to the local bands or to groove with the catchy Brazilian beat, they all had a great time in the sunny Mission.

photos by Jeff Belt



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backwords

by Sierry Posnick

Last gasps of a deadly habit

It's easy to quit smoking. After all, most smokers have done it at least once or twice.

Some brave souls with willpower choose to do it alone.

Others need professional help in kicking the habit, and seek treatment from those whose methods include electric shock therapy, hypnosis, acupuncture and the classroom educational approach.

Patrick Harl had tried to kick his five-pack-a-day habit alone before he sought assistance from the Schick Center for Control of Smoking and Weight Gain in San Francisco.

"I would try to quit by myself, and be totally unsuccessful," Harl said. "I would usually last about four hours."

Harl, the 29-year-old manager of a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in Daly City, has not had a cigarette since July 22, and is "amazed" that the method was so effective.

"I went in there feeling it wouldn't work. I don't know how they did it," he said. "I still get the desire to smoke every once in awhile, but the Schick method gives the power to say, 'the heck with it.'"

Although Harl has been able to say "to heck with smoking," he hasn't been able to say the same to food. Since he quit smoking, Harl has gained 25 pounds. Because the weight clinic is separate from the smoking clinic at Schick, Harl would have to pay another enrollment fee to join the Schick weight program. The enrollment fee for both programs is \$495 and is returned if the client is still smoking after one week. For extra help within a year of treatment, the center's services are available at no extra charge.

The Schick Center in San Francisco is located downtown in the Fox Plaza Mall. Fresh-faced attendants who look like airline personnel in baby-blue jackets usher clients from the plushly carpeted waiting room to the treatment rooms. A profile picture of Patrick J. Frawley Jr. looks down from the wall facing the row of chairs which seat waiting clients.

"To a cigarette smoker, a cigarette is a best friend."

Frawley is chairman of the board of Schick's 36 smoking and weight control clinics and two alcohol addiction centers, as well as former controller of such corporations as Paper-Mate Pen, Eversharp and Technicolor. He was chairman and chief executive officer of the Schick Safety Razor Company until 1970.

A sign opposite Frawley's picture says, "Schick helps you regain your free will. Habits are in the memory, not in the reasoning mind."

The San Francisco clinic opened in March 1978 at the same time clinics opened in San Mateo and Pleasant Hill. The success rate is amazingly high. Ninety-four clients out of 100 will quit smoking within five days. Director Donna Burt said, "After a year's time, the percentage drops to about 80 percent."

The treatment technique of the Schick Center is aversion therapy, which aims to have the smoker associate smoking with unpleasantness. The therapy is reminiscent of the movie, "A Clockwork Orange," minus clamps to keep the eyes from closing and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

Aversion therapy takes place in a closet-sized room filled with enough cigarette butts to make even the man from Marlboro Country want to gag. For wallpaper, cigarette ads from magazines add a colorful touch.

In this room each puff on a cigarette is accompanied by an electric shock in order to create the negative association in the smoker's mind. Although the timing is controlled by a Schick attendant, the strength of the impulse is regulated by the client.

Harl said aversion therapy is uncomfortable, but not too painful.

"I put the charge as high as I could stand it," he said. "I needed a good jolt."

Burt said the purpose of the process is to "calibrate an annoyance. The sensation of the smoking machine operated by a nine-volt battery passes on a two-inch area of the arm, only on the surface. Nothing goes into the brain."

Burt said the therapy is especially effective because the amount of electricity can be so closely controlled, compared to other forms of negative feedback.

"If a child was eating a candy bar, and we slapped his hand, he would start to put together every time he ate a candy bar the negative reaction,"

Burt said. "The bad part is not controlling the time and the degree of the slap. Maybe one time it would be too light, and another time too heavy. At the Schick center, it's the same each time. If it needs to be stronger, we can control that too. Clients are working with the therapist to control the degree. It's completely within the client's jurisdiction."

Mercifully, aversion therapy lasts only five days of the eight-week program. The remainder of the therapy stresses positive reinforcement, counseling and rap sessions with others in the program.

According to Burt, the Schick method works best on people with a high motivation to quit smoking, rather than people who want to quit smoking to please someone else.

"We want to make sure that when they come in here, they're not putting all the responsibility on us and none on themselves," Burt said. "We don't have the power to go against the mind, and we wouldn't want that kind of power."

"We want to make sure that when people come in here they are motivated personally," she said. "If someone is here because his wife is insisting he stop smoking, it's not good enough, because in a sense we are taking away his best friend. To a cigarette smoker, a cigarette is a best friend."

* * *

Dr. Peter S. K. Chou also tries to make sure his clients are personally motivated when they tell him they want to quit smoking. By piercing ears, he has cured 12 out of 15 patients from the habit. "The other three still smoke sometimes when they go to a party," Chou said.

Chou is a licensed acupuncturist who came to the United States from Burma seven years ago. His high success rate in curing the smoking habit is because he is selective in whom he will treat.

"Most of the people ask for an appointment. I ask them if they're sure they want to quit, because only then can I help them," Chou said. "After we talk, I tell them to think about it, and then to make an appointment. In many cases these people don't come back because they don't really want to quit."

Once Chou has decided to go ahead with the treatment, a small pin is inserted in the upper ear, known as a "feeling point." The pin is left in the ear after the patient leaves the office. When the patient feels the need to smoke, he or she presses the pin. The result of touching the pin is a dry taste in the patient's mouth, similar to the feeling of smoking a cigarette.

"The effect is that the pin will hurt a little, and change your tongue feeling. Some get a feeling that is a little sweet, others get a feeling that is a little bitter. When this happens, you forget about the need to smoke," Chou said.

Chou charges \$20 a visit to his San Francisco office on Clement Street. The pins must be changed every two days to keep the area clean and to prevent infection. The usual period of treatment is two weeks, although one patient was completely cured in three visits.

According to Chou, the use of acupuncture to stop smoking stems from the use of acupuncture to stop opium addiction.

"We used the same techniques to help when opium was used a lot in China," he said. "At that time, acupuncture was one of the few things used to help quit opium. Using the same techniques, we can help people stop smoking and help with nervous tension."

Chou is quick to say, however, that acupuncture is not a magic answer.

"I always explain to them it's not 100 percent effective," he said. "It depends on them. If the patient doesn't cooperate with you, you don't get good results. The doctor can only help so much."

* * *

Hubert Henderson says his method, using hypnosis to stop smoking, is not a magic answer either. Henderson, managing director of American Clinic Inc., located in the Jack Far Building on Post Street in San Francisco, calls his method "the permissive approach. We don't try to force people to stop abruptly," he said. "People learn they can choose to stop just like they chose to start, in a way that they don't feel deprived."



Henderson, an average looking man with a sincere smile, suggests to his patients when they are under the influence of hypnosis that they are cutting down or quitting of their own volition. For this, they pay \$40 a session.

Henderson's approach is basically Freudian. "Most people have quit smoking one or more times before they've come to me," he said. "You really haven't stopped until you've programmed it out of your subconscious mind."

"The subconscious mind isn't

important to learn why the smoker started smoking in the first place. This is done during the first session.

"A lot of reasons why people smoke is the memory of why they started," Henderson said. "One girl who quit because she was pregnant kept craving them every day for six months. She had quit without any consideration of why she was smoking. She forced herself to go through agony."

At the end of the initial session, Henderson suggests the patient will

idea of using food as a substitute. He also tries to implant the idea that it is an infantile habit for adults to place objects in their mouths.

"Ever since we were infants, we put things in the mouth for security, love, affection or whatever," Henderson said. "It is quite natural, much the same as a child's desire for his mother's breast. We tell our clients that although it serves a purpose in infancy, now you're an adult, and can solve problems without that."

Further sessions reinforce the suggestion to the patient that he or she has chosen to quit smoking and has lost the desire to smoke. The total number of sessions usually varies between two and six. All patients are given a tape recording of Henderson's voice in case they ever feel the urge to light another cigarette.

Henderson estimates he has a 93 percent success rate with his patients. The remaining 7 percent are usually treated by aversion therapy similar to the Schick method.

"Although we do aversion therapy we don't prefer it," Henderson said. "It is negative and doesn't take into consideration any of the dependencies that smokers have. It is brutal and abrupt. Our method is more positive. It builds on esteem and gives people a taste of success and self-confidence."

James Quine, underwriting manager of an insurance company, recently visited Henderson for smoking therapy with five other people. He had quit smoking previously for two years, and started again when he divorced.

"I feel great," he said. "I have a lot more energy, and I'm saving a lot of money. I felt an urge the first week to smoke, but it has deteriorated now."

John McHigh and his wife Patricia went to three sessions with Henderson for three days in a row. John McHigh had quit a few years ago on his own, and gained 40 pounds.

"This time I shouldn't gain weight," he said. "It doesn't bother me at all. This time I'm not craving. Occasionally, I do want to do something with my hands though."

Although Henderson is pleased with his patients who quit smoking, he knows how easy it is to resume the habit.

"If you learned to smoke you can learn not to smoke," Henderson said. "Unfortunately, you can also learn to

phlegm-filled cough and tapped his pen against his leg. Members asked themselves the question that would be the final exam: "Will I be able to stop smoking?"

Another session of the "Stop Smoking Class" had begun, taught by Nancy Nixon of the American Cancer Society.

Newcomers are asked why they have come. A 62-year-old woman twisted her handkerchief and sobbed, "I have had an operation for lung cancer, and can't stop smoking. I'm in God's mercy now. If I had only known, I never would have started: I started when I was 15."

A 32-year-old blonde woman said, "I started when I was 14 years old. When my 14-year-old son tried it, I decided to quit. My other kids are on my case."

A beautiful girl with auburn hair said she wanted to quit because she heard that smoking prematurely wrinkles the skin.

'You don't want all this stuff going in your lungs do you?'

Nancy Nixon, a middle-aged woman with startling blue eyes and a soothing voice, has helped more than 400 people to quit smoking. She was a two-pack-a-day smoker herself until she quit because of a New Year's resolution in 1964.

"I used to smoke Pall Malls in those long cigarette holders," she said. "I was cleaning it out with a kleenex and thought, 'You don't want all this stuff going in your lungs do you?' This was before the Surgeon General's report which said that smoking was bad for you."

Nixon quit smoking cold turkey and learned to handle the stress of being the mother of five children in other ways. Although she quit cold turkey, she doesn't recommend others do. She knows withdrawal symptoms can be painful.

The philosophy of the class is to prepare smokers to quit. No one is ever told or asked to quit, except for an experimental 48-hour period. Nixon believes not everyone has come to quit, but some have come to learn if they want to.

To prepare class members for the possibility of quitting, each smoker is encouraged to examine smoking behavior, understand motives for quitting, try different solutions and gradually gain enough confidence to quit. "This class is a good way to get psychoanalyzed, and to find out where your anxieties are," Nixon said.

Exercises and relaxation are emphasized in Nixon's program. She asks her students to set aside 10 minutes each day for a walk, to exercise and think about the challenge of quitting. Yoga techniques of relaxation are taught in class to relieve the stress that prompts smoking.

Although the class is warned of health-related problems of smoking, scare tactics are not used. Nixon believes they lost their usefulness years ago.

She also refrains from any attempt to make the smoker feel guilty about his or her habit. A young man in the class said to her, "I wish I could be stronger. I think I'll quit between every cigarette I have."

Nixon responded to him by saying, "Don't be discouraged. It's guilt-producing, and the more guilty you feel the more you'll want to smoke."

Nixon estimates that 75 percent of the students will have successfully quit smoking by the end of the course. According to her, the types of smokers who find it easiest to quit smoke primarily for reasons of stimulation (nicotine is a stimulant), enjoyment of handling and for relaxation. Those who find it more difficult to quit smoke primarily because of stress, out of habit and the craving for a cigarette as soon as they have finished one.

At the end of each session, students are awarded "Certificates of Achievement" for completing the course, and "IQ" (for "I quit") buttons.

Although national statistics show that 50 percent of all former smokers eventually light up again, Nixon's attitude is optimistic.

"Remember, 30 million Americans have quit smoking," she told the class. "You can do it too."



Photo by Doug Menezes

capable of saying about smoking, 'This was a mistake, I never should have started,' he said.

According to his theory, the conscious mind has made the choice to stop smoking, and is the logical part of the personality. In spite of the excellent reasons to quit decided by the conscious mind, the subconscious will feel deprived.

In order to program the love of smoking from the subconscious, it is

smoke fewer cigarettes because he or she is losing the desire to smoke. One reason for this is to avoid nicotine withdrawal. Another reason is that Henderson believes that if a patient were to stop abruptly after the first session, he or she might substitute another habit for smoking. "The most common thing is to eat more food," Henderson said.

Henderson plants a suggestion in the patient's mind to counteract the

smoke again. The world evolves around you, and the advertising agencies or somebody will always try and tempt you."

* * *

Temptation was not a stranger to many who sat twitching in the classroom. Tension permeated the air. Fingers drummed on desk tops. A middle-aged man coughed a tortuous